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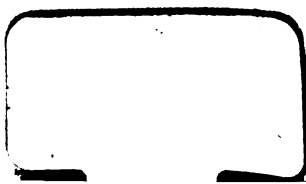
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PUBLIC LAWS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
PASSED AT THE  
FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.  
1911.

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# PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Tuesday, the fourth day of April, 1911, and was adjourned without day on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1911.*

**WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**, President; **JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN**, Vice President;  
**WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE**, President of the Senate, *pro tempore* (died August 8, 1911);  
**CHAMP CLARK**, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**CHAP. 1.**—An Act To authorize the extension and widening of Colorado Avenue northwest from Longfellow Street to Sixteenth Street, and of Kennedy Street northwest through lot numbered eight hundred, square numbered twenty-seven hundred and eighteen.

June 30, 1911.

[H. R. 8649.]

[Public, No. 1.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That under and in accordance with the provisions of subchapter one, of chapter fifteen, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within six months after the passage of this Act, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the extension and widening of Colorado Avenue northwest from Longfellow Street to Sixteenth Street with a width of one hundred and twenty feet, according to the plan for the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, and of Kennedy Street northwest through lot numbered eight hundred, square twenty-seven hundred and eighteen, with a width of ninety feet: *Provided, however,* That the entire amount found to be due and awarded by the jury in said proceeding as damages for, and in respect of, the land to be condemned for said extension and widening, plus the costs and expenses of the proceeding hereunder, shall be assessed by the jury as benefits.

District of Columbia.  
Colorado Avenue  
and Kennedy Street.  
Condemning land  
for extending, etc.  
Vol. 84, p. 151.

*Provided.*  
Damages assessed as  
benefits.

**SEC. 2.** That there is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, an amount sufficient to pay the necessary costs and expenses of the condemnation proceedings herein provided for and for the payment of the amounts awarded by the jury as damages, to be repaid to the District of Columbia from the assessments for benefits and covered into the Treasury to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Appropriation for  
expenses, etc.

Payment of awards.

Approved, June 30, 1911.

**CHAP. 2.**—An Act To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, and for other purposes.

July 21, 1911.

[H. R. 12109.]

[Public, No. 2.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

Urgent deficiencies  
appropriations.

the following sums, to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, and for other purposes, namely:

Senate.

#### SENATE.

Pages.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the employ of the Senate, namely: Sixteen pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day each, during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, being for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Inquiries and investigations.  
Use of balance.  
Vol. 36, p. 1176.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers to committees at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per printed page, is hereby made available for use during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve.

Miscellaneous items.  
Assistant clerk,  
Committee on Immigration.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fifteen thousand dollars. For additional amount for the assistant clerk to the Committee on Immigration for services from May first, nineteen hundred and eleven, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, both inclusive, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Congressional Directory.

For compiling and editing the edition of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, eight hundred dollars.

House of Representatives.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous items,  
etc.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, exclusive of salaries and labor, unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery for Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and Resident Commissioners, and for the use of the committees and officers of the House, one thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For furniture, and materials for repairs of the same, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

Digest of the Rules.

For compensation of the clerk to the Speaker's table for preparing the Digest of the Rules for the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, one thousand dollars.

Treasury Department.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Jurisdiction ceded  
to Georgia over former  
public building site.  
Vol. 36, p. 703.

That jurisdiction is ceded to the State of Georgia over the following-described property, the title to which has been granted by the United States Government to the city of Atlanta, by deed dated November eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten, to wit: Commencing at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth Streets and running thence northwest along Marietta Street two hundred and one and fifty-eight one-hundredths feet to Fairlie Street thence northeast along Fairlie Street one hundred and five and one-half feet to an alley; thence southeast along the alley two hundred and one and one-half feet to Forsyth Street thence southwest along Forsyth Street one hundred and ten and one-half feet, to the beginning point at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth Streets.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The amount authorized to be expended for the employment of personal services under the appropriation in the District of Columbia appropriation Act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, for the enforcement of certain Acts of Congress to prevent the spread of contagious and communicable diseases in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased from ten thousand dollars to ten thousand two hundred dollars.

District of Columbia.

Prevention of contagious diseases.  
Allowance for personal services increased.  
Vol. 36, p. 402.

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The amount authorized to be expended for the completion of the chapel building at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, by the Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby made available for the payment of any existing indebtedness on said building not in excess of five thousand dollars.

To complete construction under the authorization heretofore made, on the military reservation at Fort Mason, California, of a general supply depot for the supply departments of the United States Army, including the necessary storehouses, offices, shops, stables, sheds, power houses, quarters, and other buildings, together with wharves for the accommodation of at least four ships of the Army transport service, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Army.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Completion of chapel.  
Vol. 36, p. 1060.

Fort Mason, Cal.,  
supply depot.

## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The portion of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes," which reads as follows: "Clerks to paymasters and not exceeding ten clerks to accounting officers at yards and stations, general storekeepers ashore and afloat not exceeding ten clerks, and receiving ships, and other vessels; two clerks to general inspectors of Pay Corps; one clerk to pay officer in charge of deserters' rolls;" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Clerks to paymasters at yards and stations, general storekeepers ashore, and receiving ships, and other vessels; two clerks to general inspectors of the Pay Corps; one clerk to pay officer in charge of deserters' rolls; not exceeding ten clerks to accounting officers at yards and stations; and not exceeding ten clerks to general storekeepers afloat."

Navy.

Pay.  
Clerks to paymasters, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 1265,  
amended.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For work at Capitol and for general repairs thereof, including flags for the east and west fronts of the center of the Capitol and for Senate and House Office Buildings; flagstuffs, halyards, and tackle; wages of mechanics and laborers; purchase, maintenance, and driving of office vehicle; and not exceeding one hundred dollars for the purchase of technical and necessary reference books and city directory, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the care and improvement of the grounds surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; pay of one clerk, mechanics, gardeners; for fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and roadways; to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, seven thousand dollars.

Interior Department.

Capitol.  
Repairs, etc.

Improving grounds.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

For special emergency repairs to the Court of Claims Building, two hundred and eighty-one dollars.

Approved, July 21, 1911.

Department of Justice.

Court of Claims.  
Repairs.

July 26, 1911.  
[H. R. 4412.]

[Public, No. 3.]

Canadian reciprocity.  
Duties on imports from Canada.

CHAP. 3.—An Act To promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles hereinafter enumerated, the growth, product or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), in lieu of the duties now levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, namely:

Meats, etc.

Fresh meats: Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Lard and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearine, and animal stearine, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Tallow, forty cents per one hundred pounds.

Egg yolk, egg albumen, and blood albumen, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Fish packed in oil.

Fish (except shellfish) by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package: (a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, five cents per package; (b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, four cents per package; (c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less, two cents per package; (d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars, or kegs, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Vegetables, canned, etc.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Flour, meal, etc.

Wheat flour and semolina, and rye flour, fifty cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Corn meal, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley malt, forty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley, pot, pearled, or patent, one-half cent per pound.

Buckwheat flour or meal, one-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried, seven and one-half cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein, seven-teen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Macaroni and vermicelli, one cent per pound.

Biscuits, cakes, etc., sweetened.

Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal, when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Maple sugar, etc.

Maple sugar and maple sirup, one cent per pound.

Pickles, included pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices and fruit sirup, nonalcoholic, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Essential oils, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Grapevines; gooseberry, raspberry, and current bushes, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Farm wagons and finished parts thereof, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, hoes, rakes, cultivators; threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horsepower and traction engines for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders, and windmills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not, five cents per one hundred pounds.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured or not dressed, hewn, or polished, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Oxide of iron, as a color, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Asbestos, further manufactured than ground; manufactures of asbestos or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of asbestos, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printing ink, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, plated or not—pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories; bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or of other material, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Brass band instruments, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Wood flour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Pickles, etc.

Fruit juices, etc.

Mineral waters.

Essential oils.

Grapevines, etc.

Farm wagons.

Agricultural implements.

Farm engines, etc.

Grindstones.

Building stone, etc.

Oxide of iron.

Asbestos.

Printing ink.

Cutlery.

Bells, etc.

Plumbing fixtures.

Band instruments.

Clocks, watches, etc.

Type cases.

Wood flour.

Canoes, etc.

Feathers.	Feathers, crude, not dressed, colored, or otherwise manufactured, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Surgical dressings, etc.	Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Plate glass.	Plate glass, not beveled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
Motor vehicles.	Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires, thirty per centum ad valorem.
Wood-pulp digesters.	Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Leather goods.	Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocketbooks, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather, thirty per centum ad valorem.
Aluminum.	Aluminum in crude form, five cents per pound.
Laths.	Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars, and rods, eight cents per pound. Laths, ten cents per one thousand pieces.
Shingles.	Shingles, thirty cents per thousand.
Lumber.	Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, planed or finished on one side, fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides, seventy-five cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed and finished on four sides, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.
Iron ore, etc. <i>Provided.</i> No allowance for moisture.	Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, ten cents per ton: <i>Provided</i> , That in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.
Coal slack or culm.	Coal slack or culm of all kinds, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton.
<i>Provided.</i> Rates in effect on evidence of specified duties by Canada on United States articles.	<i>Provided</i> , That the duties above enumerated shall take effect whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that on the articles herein-after enumerated, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), when imported therefrom into the Dominion of Canada, duties not in excess of the following are imposed, namely:
Canadian duties.	Fresh meats: Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game, one and one-fourth cents per pound.
Meats, etc.	Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.
	Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for, one and one-fourth cents per pound.
	Canned meats and canned poultry, twenty per centum ad valorem.
	Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per centum ad valorem.
	Lard, and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearin, and animal stearin, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Tallow, forty cents per one hundred pounds.

Egg yolk, egg albumen, and blood albumen, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Fish (except shellfish), by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package: (a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, five cents per package; (b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, four cents per package; (c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less, two cents per package; (d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars, or kegs, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fish packed in oil.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Vegetables, canned, etc.

Wheat flour and semolina; and rye flour, fifty cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Flour, meal, etc.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Corn meal, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley malt, forty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley, pot, pearled, or patent, one-half cent per pound.

Buckwheat flour or meal, one-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried, seven and one-half cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Macaroni and vermicelli, one cent per pound.

Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Biscuit, cakes, etc., sweetened.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal, when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Maple sugar and maple sirup, one cent per pound.

Maple sugar, etc.

Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Pickles, etc.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit sirup, nonalcoholic, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Fruit juices, etc.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Mineral waters.

Essential oils, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Essential oils.

Grapevines; gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Grapevines, etc.

Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Farm wagons.

Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators; thrashing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Agricultural implements.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horsepower and traction engines, for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders, and windmills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Farm engines, etc.

Grindstones.	Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not, five cents per one hundred pounds.
Building stone, etc.	Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured or not dressed, hewn or polished, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem. Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet. Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Oxide of iron.	Oxide of iron, as a color, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Asbestos.	Asbestos further manufactured than ground: Manufactures of asbestos, or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbestos, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Printing ink.	Printing ink, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Cutlery.	Cutlery, plated or not: Pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Bells, etc.	Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Plumbing fixtures.	Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories; bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs, of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or of other material, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Band instruments.	Brass band instruments, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Clocks, watches, etc.	Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Type cases.	Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Wood flour.	Wood flour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Canoes, etc.	Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Feathers.	Feathers, crude, not dressed, colored or otherwise manufactured, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Surgical dressings, etc.	Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Plate glass.	Plate glass, not beveled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
Motor vehicles.	Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles, and parts thereof, not including rubber tires, thirty per centum ad valorem.
Wood pulp digesters.	Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.
Leather goods.	Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocketbooks, fly books for artificial flies; all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather, thirty per centum ad valorem.
Cement.	Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, eleven cents per one hundred pounds.
Fruit trees.	Trees: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds, two and one-half cents each.

Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound.

Biscuits without added sweetening, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound.

Peanuts, shelled, one cent per pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, one-half cent per pound.

Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen, forty-five cents per ton.

That the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), shall be exempt from duty, namely:

Live animals: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize.

Hay, straw, and cowpeas.

Fresh vegetables: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state, except lemons, oranges, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks, pomelos, and pineapples.

Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.

Dairy products: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream: *Provided*, That cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective Governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cottonseed oil.

Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted, or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shellfish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil: *Provided*, That fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and, similarly, that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Condensed milk.

Biscuits, not sweetened.  
Canned, etc., fruits.

Peanuts.

Bituminous coal.

Articles from Canada admitted free.

Animals.

Poultry.

Cereals.

Hay, etc.

Vegetables.

Fruit, fresh.  
Exception.

Fruit, dried, etc.

Dairy products.  
*Provided*.  
Return of cans.

Eggs.

Honey.

Cottonseed oil.

Seeds.

Fish, fresh, etc.

Fish oil.  
*Provided*.  
Determination of nationality of fisheries.

Salt.

Mineral waters.

Timber, boards, etc.

	Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.
	Pickets and palings.
Gypsum, mica, etc.	Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, not ground.
	Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica, ground or bolted.
	Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.
	Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.
	Fluorspar, crude, not ground.
Glycerine.	Glycerine, crude, not purified.
Talc.	Talc, ground, bolted, or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.
Soda.	Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.
Hemlock.	Extracts of hemlock bark.
Carbon electrodes.	Carbon electrodes.
Brass.	Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.
Cream separators.	Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.
Galvanized iron, etc.	Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal, or not.
Wire.	Crucible cast-steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.
	Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.
Type machines.	Typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.
Barbed wire.	Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.
Coke.	Coke.
Wire rods.	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.
<i>Provided.</i> Exemption in effect on evidence of free admission by Canada of specified United States articles.	<i>Provided</i> , That the articles above enumerated, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, shall be exempt from duty when the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that the following articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila), are admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of duty, namely:
Canadian free list.	
Animals.	Live animals: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.
Poultry.	Poultry, dead or alive.
Cereals.	Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.
	Corn, sweet corn, or maize (except into Canada for distillation).
Hay, etc.	Hay, straw, and cowpeas.
Vegetables.	Fresh vegetables: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.
Fruit.	Fresh fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.
	Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.
Dairy products. <i>Provided.</i> Return of cans.	Dairy products: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream: <i>Provided</i> , That cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective Governments may prescribe.
Eggs.	Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.
Honey.	Honey.
Cottonseed oil.	Cottonseed oil.

Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shellfish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil: *Provided*, That fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica, ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast-steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typesetting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Sec. 2. Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached, or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp, or not colored, and valued at not

Seeds.

Fish, fresh, etc.

Fish oil.  
*Provided*,  
Determination of  
nationality of fisher-  
ies.

Salt.

Mineral waters.

Timber, boards, etc.

Gypsum, mica, etc.

Glycerine.

Talc.

Soda.

Hemlock.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass.

Cream separators.

Galvanized iron, etc.

Wire.

Type machines.

Barbed wire.

Coke.

Wire rods.

Wood pulp, paper,  
etc., from Canada, ad-  
mitted free of duty.

Condition precedent.

more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

President to negotiate further trade agreements.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of further readjusting the duties on importations into the United States of article or articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, and of the exportation into the Dominion of Canada of article or articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, the President of the United States is authorized and requested to negotiate trade agreements with the Dominion of Canada wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and the further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: *Provided, however,* That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

Approved, July 26, 1911.

Proviso.  
Submission to Congress for action required.

July 27, 1911.  
[H. R. 12312.]

[Public No. 4.]

CHAP. 4.—An Act To amend paragraph five hundred of the Act approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes."

Tariff of 1909.  
Free list amended.  
Vol. 36, p. 72,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph five hundred of the Act approved August fifth, nineteen and nine, entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," shall be so amended as to read as follows:

Articles of the United States returned.

"500. Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other containers or coverings of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, iron or steel drums used for the shipment of acids, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal-revenue tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded; photographic dry plates or films of American manufacture (except moving-picture films), exposed abroad, whether developed or not, and films from moving-picture machines, light struck or otherwise damaged, or worn out, so as to be unsuitable for any other purpose than the recovery of the constituent materials, provided the basic films are of American manufacture, but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has

Proof of identity.

Photographic plates or films.

Provisions.  
Exceptions.

been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon: *And provided further*, That cattle, horses, sheep, and other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country or driven across such boundary line by the owners for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, shall be dutiable, unless brought back to the United States within six months, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph four hundred and ninety-two."

Tobacco, to be taxed.

Animals temporarily crossing boundary.

Restriction. Vol. 36, p. 72, amended.

Approved, July 27, 1911.

**CHAP. 5.**—An Act For the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Thirteenth Census.

August 8, 1911.  
[H. R. 2983.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That after the third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of four hundred and thirty-three Members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

[Public, No. 5.]  
Representatives in Congress.  
Apportionment to States under Thirteenth Census.

Alabama, ten.  
Arkansas, seven.  
California, eleven.  
Colorado, four.  
Connecticut, five.  
Delaware, one.  
Florida, four.  
Georgia, twelve.  
Idaho, two.  
Illinois, twenty-seven.  
Indiana, thirteen.  
Iowa, eleven.  
Kansas, eight.  
Kentucky, eleven.  
Louisiana, eight.  
Maine, four.  
Maryland, six.  
Massachusetts, sixteen.  
Michigan, thirteen.  
Minnesota, ten.  
Mississippi, eight.  
Missouri, sixteen.  
Montana, two.  
Nebraska, six.  
Nevada, one.  
New Hampshire, two.  
New Jersey, twelve.  
New York, forty-three.  
North Carolina, ten.  
North Dakota, three.  
Ohio, twenty-two.  
Oklahoma, eight.  
Oregon, three.  
Pennsylvania, thirty-six.

Rhode Island, three.  
 South Carolina, seven.  
 South Dakota, three.  
 Tennessee, ten.  
 Texas, eighteen.  
 Utah, two.  
 Vermont, two.  
 Virginia, ten.  
 Washington, five.  
 West Virginia, six.  
 Wisconsin, eleven.  
 Wyoming, one.

Arizona and New Mexico when admitted as States.  
*Post*, p. 39.

Vol. 36, p. 561.

Assignment of districts.

Elections. Additional Representatives at large.

Present number.

Nominations for Representatives at large.

SEC. 2. That if the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico shall become States in the Union before the apportionment of Representatives under the next decennial census they shall have one Representative each, and if one of such Territories shall so become a State, such State shall have one Representative, which Representative or Representatives shall be in addition to the number four hundred and thirty-three, as provided in section one of this Act, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this section are to that extent hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment to more than one Representative, the Representatives to the Sixty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of a contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no district electing more than one Representative.

SEC. 4. That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives in any State under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted in the manner provided by the laws thereof and in accordance with the rules enumerated in section three of this Act; and if there be no change in the number of Representatives from a State, the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State shall be redistricted as herein prescribed.

SEC. 5. That candidates for Representative or Representatives to be elected at large in any State shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for governor, unless otherwise provided by the laws of such State.

Approved, August 8, 1911.

August 10, 1911.  
 [S. 1149.]  
 [Public, No. 6.]

CHAP. 6.—An Act Permitting the Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railway Company to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Saint Croix River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Saint Croix River.  
 Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railway Company may bridge, between Burnett County, Wis., and Pine County, Minn.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railway Company, a railway corporation organized under the laws of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto, across the Saint Croix River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from a point on the south bank of said river in lot one, section twenty-one, township forty-one north, range sixteen west, in Burnett County, Wisconsin, to a point on the north bank of said river in lot one, section twenty-one, township forty-one north, range sixteen west, in Pine

County, Minnesota, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 10, 1911.

**CHAP. 7.**—An Act To authorize the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company and its lessee, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, or either of them, to construct a bridge across the Palmers or Warren River, in the State of Rhode Island.

August 10, 1911.

[S. 2782.]

[Public, No. 7.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company and its lessee, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, or either of them, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, with approaches thereto, across the Palmers or Warren River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the point of their existing bridge across said river, in the county of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Palmers or Warren River.  
Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company et al., may bridge, Bristol County, R. I.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 10, 1911.

**CHAP. 8.**—An Act To authorize the Saint Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the town of Weldon Springs Landing, Missouri.

August 10, 1911.

[S. 2768.]

[Public, No. 8.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Saint Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the town of Weldon Springs Landing, in the State of Missouri, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Missouri River.  
Saint Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway Company may bridge, at Weldon Springs Landing, Mo.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 10, 1911.

**CHAP. 9.**—An Act To authorize the town of Logan, Aitkin County, Minnesota, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River in Aitkin County, Minnesota.

August 14, 1911.

[H. R. 7693.]

[Public, No. 9.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the town of Logan, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Mississippi River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the section line between sections twenty-three and twenty-four and about one-half mile above Palisade, in the county of Aitkin, in the State of Minnesota, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the

Mississippi River.  
Logan, Minn., may bridge, near Palisade.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Amendment. SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 14, 1911.

August 14, 1911.  
[H. R. 11022.]  
[Public, No. 10.]

Arkansas River.  
Jefferson County,  
Ark., may bridge, at  
Pine Bluff.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

Former act repealed.  
Vol. 34, p. 50.

CHAP. 10.—An Act To authorize the bridge directors of the Jefferson County bridge district to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the board of directors of the Jefferson County bridge district be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the city of Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson and State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 3. That the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Pine Bluff, Arkansas," approved March fifth, nineteen hundred and six is hereby repealed.

Approved, August 14, 1911.

August 14, 1911.  
[H. R. 12051.]  
[Public, No. 11.]

Crawford, Nebr.  
Granted right of  
way across Fort Rob-  
inson Reservation.

Provision.  
Construction, etc.

Restoration of sur-  
face.

Amendment.

CHAP. 11.—An Act For the relief of the city of Crawford, in the State of Nebraska.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the city of Crawford, in the State of Nebraska, is hereby granted a right of way across the military reservation of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, at such location as may be determined by the said city of Crawford and approved by the Secretary of War, to construct and maintain a pipe line for the purpose of carrying water from a point beyond the said military reservation across said reservation and to the said city of Crawford: *Provided,* That the entire cost of construction and maintenance shall be paid by the city of Crawford: *And provided further,* That the pipe shall be covered and the surface restored to its present condition by and at the expense of said city of Crawford.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Approved, August 14, 1911.

August 15, 1911.  
[S. 2496.]  
[Public, No. 12.]

District of Colum-  
bia Code.  
Insurance compa-  
nies.  
Vol. 31, p. 1292,  
amended.

CHAP. 12.—An Act To define and classify health, accident, and death benefit companies and associations operating in the District of Columbia, and to amend section six hundred and fifty-three of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out section six hundred and fifty-three thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"HEALTH, ACCIDENT, AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OR ASSOCIATIONS.

Health, accident,  
and life insurance  
companies or associa-  
tions defined.

"SEC. 653. Every corporation, joint-stock company, or association not exempt herein, transacting business in the District of Columbia, which collects premiums, dues, or assessments from its members or

from holders of its certificates or policies, and which provides for the payment of indemnity on account of sickness or accident, or a benefit in case of death, shall be known as 'health, accident, and life insurance companies or associations.' After ninety days from the passage of this Act no such company or association shall transact business within the District of Columbia unless it shall have in assets or in capital stock fully paid up in cash, or in both together, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars as a capital or guarantee fund; which assets may be invested in United States, State, county, municipal bonds, and bonds of the District of Columbia, or railroad bonds; but investments in the bonds of railroads shall be limited to the bonds of those railroads which have paid dividends on their capital stocks for the ten years immediately previous to the date of the investment; or in improved real estate, or in first mortgages on improved real estate; but no loan on real estate shall be made for an amount exceeding seventy per centum of its assessed value, such investments to be approved by the superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia. No such health, accident, and life insurance company or association, now or hereafter transacting the business of health, accident, and life insurance, or either or all said kinds of insurance, in the District of Columbia shall issue policies or certificates providing, either singly or in aggregate, a greater accident or death benefit than five hundred dollars, or a greater weekly indemnity than twenty dollars, on any one person unless such company or association has in assets or in capital stock fully paid up in cash, or in both together, not less than one hundred thousand dollars invested and approved as aforesaid. Every such company or association shall pay to the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia a sum of money, as tax, equal to one per centum of all moneys received from members of policy or certificate holders within the District of Columbia, said tax to be paid on or before the first day of March of each year on the amount of such income for the year ending December thirty-first next preceding; and shall also file annually with said superintendent of insurance, on or before the first day of March of each year, a sworn statement, on blanks furnished by said superintendent of insurance, showing its true financial condition, income, disbursements, assets, and liabilities on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, and such other information as said superintendent of insurance may require; and shall pay to the said collector of taxes ten dollars for filing such statement. Said superintendent of insurance shall examine from time to time and at least as often as once a year all companies or associations described herein; and when he finds the capital stock of any such company impaired or its assets reduced in value to an amount less than required by the provisions hereof he shall at once give notice of said fact to said company or association, and unless said impairment is made good within sixty days after said notice, it shall be the duty of said superintendent to revoke or suspend the license of said company or association until such impairment shall have been made good; and any company or association that issues policies or certificates of insurance as described herein without a license from said superintendent or during a suspension thereof, as herein provided, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per day: *Provided*, That if any such company or association shall feel aggrieved by the decision of said superintendent concerning the investment or impairment of its assets or capital stock, it shall have the right to appeal, within ten days, from the decision of said superintendent to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall prescribe rules and regulations for the hearing of said appeal, and their decision shall be final: *Provided also*, That when any such company or association shall have complied with the provi-

Capital, etc., required.

Investment of assets.

Limit of policies.

Annual tax on receipts.

Annual report required.

Fee for filing.

Examinations by superintendent of insurance.

Suspension if assets impaired.

Penalty for issuing policies if suspended, etc.

Proviso. Appeal from superintendent.

Issue of license.

Fraternal associations not affected.  
Vol. 81, p. 1810.

Mutual relief associations, not for profit, exempt.

Inconsistent laws repealed.  
*Provisos.*  
Special exceptions.  
Vol. 31, pp. 1289-1294.

Vol. 31, p. 1292.

sions contained herein, the superintendent of insurance shall issue to it a license to transact its business in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained herein shall interfere with or abridge the rights of any fraternal beneficial association licensed to transact business under subchapter twelve of chapter eighteen of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, or incorporated by special Act of Congress: *And provided further,* That nothing contained herein shall apply to any relief association, not conducted for profit, composed solely of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy, or solely of employees of any other branch of the United States Government service, or solely of employees of any individual, company, firm, or corporation."

SEC. 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall repeal or affect the other provisions of subchapter five of chapter eighteen of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia regulating foreign corporations, or corporations, associations, or companies who are nonresidents of the District of Columbia (to whom the provisions of this Act shall also be applicable), or the provisions of section six hundred and fifty-two of said code relating to inquiry into the affairs of District companies.

Approved, August 15, 1911.

August 15, 1911.  
[S. 2766.]  
[Public, No. 13.]

**CHAP. 13.**—An Act To authorize the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company to construct and operate a bridge across the Saint Francis River in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Saint Francis River.  
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company may bridge, in Lee County, Ark.

Vol. 84, p. 84.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across and over the Saint Francis River in the State of Arkansas, at such point in section twenty-five, township three north, range four east in Lee County, in said State, suitable to the interests of navigation, as may hereafter be selected by said company for crossing said river with its railway line, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 15, 1911.

August 16, 1911.  
[S. 144.]  
[Public, No. 14.]

**CHAP. 14.**—An Act To legalize a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, in Stevens County, Washington.

Pend Oreille River, Idaho and Washington Northern Railway Company's bridge in Stevens County, Wash., legalized.

Vol. 84, p. 84.

*Provisos.*  
Approval of Secretary of War, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Idaho and Washington Northern Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Idaho, its successors and assigns, to maintain and operate a bridge and approaches thereto now constructed across the Pend Oreille River, at or near where said river flows through Box Canyon in Stevens County, in the State of Washington, such maintenance and operation to be subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six: *Provided,* That in the judg-

ment of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War the bridge as built provides suitable and proper facilities for present and prospective navigation, and is in all respects satisfactory to navigation interests; and if, in their judgment, any changes in said bridge are necessary to meet the aforesaid conditions, such changes shall be immediately made by the said company at its own expense: *Provided further*, That drawings showing the plans and location of the said bridge as built shall be filed in the War Department within thirty days of the approval of this Act.

Plans, etc.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

**CHAP. 15.**—An Act To amend an Act entitled “An Act to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, and to authorize the construction of a similar bridge at or near Clinton, Iowa,” approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

August 16, 1911.  
[S. 850.]

[Public, No. 15.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, legalizing and declaring a lawful structure the pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, be, and is hereby, so amended as to permit its rebuilding and relocation, with pontoon draw openings, in the two channels of said river of shorter length: *Provided*, That the bridge shall be rebuilt in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable streams,” approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Mississippi River.  
Rebuilding, etc.,  
bridge, at Prairie du  
Chien, Wis., author-  
ized.  
Vol. 18, p. 62,  
amended.  
Vol. 34, p. 615.  
*Provided*.  
Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

**CHAP. 16.**—An Act To authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across and over the Arkansas River, and for other purposes.

August 16, 1911.  
[S. 1627.]

[Public, No. 16.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Muskogee and Fort Gibson Bridge Company, a corporation of the State of Oklahoma, its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across and over the Arkansas River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the city of Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,” approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Arkansas River.  
Muskogee and Fort  
Gibson Bridge Com-  
pany may bridge, Mus-  
kogee, Okla.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

**CHAP. 17.**—An Act To authorize the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Calumet River, in the State of Indiana.

August 16, 1911.  
[S. 2878.]

[Public, No. 17.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the States of Indiana and Illinois, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a rail-

Calumet River.  
Chicago, Lake Shore  
and Eastern Railway  
Company may bridge,  
in Lake County, Ind.

**Location.** road bridge and approaches thereto across the Calumet River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in the northeast quarter of section three, township thirty-six north, range eight west of the second principal meridian, in Lake County, in the State of Indiana, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

**Vol. 34, p. 84.**

**Amendment.** SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

August 16, 1911.  
[H. R. 6098.]  
[Public, No. 18.]

**CHAP. 18.**—An Act To authorize the Campbell Lumber Company to construct a bridge across the Saint Francis River from a point in Dunklin County, Missouri, to a point in Clay County, Arkansas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Campbell Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, its successors and assigns, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Saint Francis River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from a point in Dunklin County, Missouri, near range line between ranges eight and nine, in township eighteen, to a point in section six, township nineteen, range nine, in Clay County, Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

**Vol. 34, p. 84.**

**Amendment.** SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

Saint Francis River.  
Campbell Lumber  
Company may bridge,  
between Dunklin  
County, Mo. and Clay  
County, Ark.

August 16, 1911.  
[H. R. 11021.]  
[Public, No. 19.]

**CHAP. 19.**—An Act To authorize the Levitte Land and Lumber Company to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew County, Arkansas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Levitte Land and Lumber Company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Arkansas, and its assigns, be, and they are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto, across Bayou Bartholomew at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near a point in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township thirteen south, range four west, in the county of Drew, in the State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

**Vol. 34, p. 84.**

**Amendment.** SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

Bayou Bartholomew.  
Levitte Land and  
Lumber Company  
may bridge, in Drew  
County, Ark.

August 16, 1911.  
[H. R. 11477.]  
[Public, No. 20.]

**CHAP. 20.**—An Act Authorizing the construction of a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Matewan Station, in Mingo County, West Virginia.

Tug Fork of Big  
Sandy River.  
Blackberry, Ken-  
tucky, and West Vir-  
ginia Coal and Coke  
Co. may bridge, Mate-  
wan, W. Va.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Blackberry, Kentucky, and West Virginia Coal and Coke Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, its successors

and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the point where Blackberry Creek empties into the said river, and within one mile and a half of the station of Matewan, Mingo County, West Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 16, 1911.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

**CHAP. 21.**—An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to sell the old post-office and courthouse building at Charleston, West Virginia, and, in the event of such sale, to enter into a contract for the construction of a suitable post-office and courthouse building at Charleston, West Virginia, without additional cost to the Government of the United States.

August 17, 1911.

[S. 2582.]

[Public, No. 21.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That existing legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of the United States post office and courthouse at Charleston, West Virginia, within a limit of cost of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, in lieu of the enlargement, extension, remodeling, and improvement of said United States post-office and courthouse building, to sell said building to the city of Charleston, West Virginia, or to persons acting in behalf of said city, at not less than reasonable value of such of the materials of which the building is composed as would be suitable to be reused in remodeling, enlarging, extending, and improving said building, and to apply the proceeds derived from said sale as hereinafter provided.

Charleston, W. Va.  
Sale of old public building, to City, authorized.  
Vol. 35, pp. 458, 525, 947.  
Vol. 36, pp. 679, 1368.

SEC. 2. That in the event of the sale of the present United States post office and courthouse at Charleston, West Virginia, as hereinbefore authorized, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts, or to modify any existing contracts without the necessity of readvertising for proposals, for the construction of a suitable building for the accommodation of the post office, United States courts, and other Governmental offices at Charleston, West Virginia, upon the land acquired for the site of the present post office and courthouse: *Provided*, That the limit of cost of said new post office and courthouse, including heating and ventilating apparatus and approaches, complete, shall not be in excess of the limit heretofore fixed for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of the present building, together with such sum as may be derived from the sale of the present building.

Construction of new building on present site.

*Proviso.*  
Limit of cost.

Approved, August 17, 1911.

**CHAP. 22.**—An Act Extending the time of payment to certain homesteaders in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota.

August 17, 1911.

[S. 3152.]

[Public, No. 22.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who has heretofore made a homestead entry for land in what was formerly a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, authorized by the Act approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven, may apply to the register and receiver of the land office in the district in which the land is located, for an extension of time within which to make payment of any amount that is about to become due,

Public lands.  
Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.  
Time extended for payments by homestead settlers on.  
Vol. 24, p. 1230.  
Vol. 26, p. 265.

*Proviso.  
Restriction.*

*Interest.*

*Forfeiture.*

*Adverse claims.*

and upon the payment of interest for one year in advance, at five per centum per annum upon the amount due, and payment will be extended for a period of one year, and any payment so extended may annually thereafter be extended for a period of one year in the same manner: *Provided*, That the last payment and all other payments must be made within a period not exceeding one year after the last payment is due; that all moneys paid for interest as herein provided shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians as a part of the proceeds received for the lands.

SEC. 2. That failure to make any payment that may be due, unless the same be extended, or to make any extended payment at or before the time to which such payment has been extended as herein provided, will forfeit the entry and the same shall be canceled, and any and all payments theretofore made shall be forfeited.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid adverse claim initiated prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, August 17, 1911.

August 17, 1911.  
[H. R. 2925.]

[Public, No. 23.]

Customs,  
Brownsville, Tex.,  
granted immediate  
transportation priv-  
ileges.  
Vol. 21, p. 173.

CHAP. 23.—An Act To extend the privileges of the Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the port of Brownsville, Texas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the privileges of the first section of the Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, governing the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement be, and the same are hereby, extended to the port of Brownsville, Texas.

Approved, August 17, 1911.

August 17, 1911.  
[H. R. 6747.]

[Public, No. 24.]

Saint Croix River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, by Wiscon-  
sin Central Railway  
Company.  
Vol. 36, p. 235.

CHAP. 24.—An Act To reenact an Act authorizing the construction of a bridge across Saint Croix River, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said structure.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act entitled "An Act permitting the Wisconsin Central Railway Company to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Saint Croix River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota," approved March twelfth, nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby revived; and the time for commencing and completing the bridge therein authorized is hereby extended one year and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

*Amendment.*

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 17, 1911.

August 18, 1911.  
[S. 1785.]

[Public, No. 25.]

District of Columbia.  
Code amendment.

Insurance com-  
panies.  
Annual statements  
required.  
Vol. 81, p. 1290,  
amended.  
Requirements ex-  
tended.

CHAP. 26.—An Act To amend section six hundred and forty-seven, chapter eighteen, Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to annual statements of insurance companies.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section six hundred and forty-seven, chapter eighteen, Code of Law for the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 647. ANNUAL STATEMENTS.—The said superintendent shall furnish, in December of each year, to every insurance company or association, local, domestic, and foreign, doing business in the District of Columbia, or its agent or attorney in the District, the necessary blank forms for the annual statements for such company or associa-

tion, which shall be returned to the superintendent on or before the first day of March in each year, signed and sworn to by the president or vice president and secretary or assistant secretary, or, if a foreign company, by its manager or proper representative within the United States, showing its true financial condition as of the next preceding thirty-first day of December, which shall include a statement of its assets and liabilities classified according to regulations made by the Superintendent of Insurance on that day, the amount and character of business transacted, losses sustained, and money received and expended during the year, and such other information as the said superintendent may deem necessary. Such annual statements shall be printed in at least one daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia, in the month of March in each year; and any such company or association failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid shall have its license to do business in the District revoked."

Approved, August 18, 1911.

Publication.

**CHAP. 27.**—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Bangor, Maine; also for the sale of the site and ruins of the former post-office building.

August 19, 1911.  
[S. 2055.]

[Public, No. 25.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site, and to contract, within the limit of cost hereinafter fixed, for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable and commodious building, including fireproof vaults, heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the post office and other Government offices at Bangor, Maine, at a cost for said site and building of not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars.

Bangor, Me.  
Public building  
authorized.

Limit of cost.

Open space.

Appropriation.

An open space of such width, including streets and alleys, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine shall be maintained about said building for the protection thereof from fire in adjacent buildings.

For the purposes aforesaid the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the balance of the appropriation heretofore made by the sundry civil Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, for the retaining wall and approaches at the former post-office building in said city, is hereby reappropriated and made immediately available, in addition to the appropriation hereinbefore made, toward the purposes of this Act.

*Provided*,  
Use of balance for  
former building.  
Vol. 35, p. 704.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and directed to sell, in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem for the best interests of the United States, the site and remains of the former post-office building in said city recently destroyed by fire; to convey the last-mentioned land to such purchaser or purchasers by the usual quit-claim deed, and to deposit the proceeds derived from such sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

Sale of former site,  
etc.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

**CHAP. 28.**—An Act Granting leave of absence to certain homesteaders.

August 19, 1911.  
[S. 3052.]

[Public, No. 27.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all persons who have heretofore made homestead entries in the Lemmon, Timber Lake, Rapid City, Chamberlain, Belle Fourche, Gregory, and Pierre land

Public lands.  
Homestead settlers  
in certain districts  
granted leaves of ab-  
sence.

districts in the State of South Dakota; in the Denver, Pueblo, Sterling, Hugo, Lamar, and Glenwood Springs land districts, in the State of Colorado; in the Valentine, O'Neill, North Platte, Broken Bow, and Alliance land districts, in the State of Nebraska; in the Lawton, Woodward, and Guthrie land districts, in the State of Oklahoma; in the Dickinson, Minot, Williston, Devils Lake, and Bismarck land districts, in the State of North Dakota; in the Cheyenne, Evanston, Sundance, Buffalo, Lander, and Douglas land districts, in the State of Wyoming; in the Clayton, Fort Sumner, Las Cruces, Tucumcari, Roswell, and Santa Fe land districts, in the Territory of New Mexico; in the Phoenix land district, in the Territory of Arizona; in the former Spokane Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; and in the Burns, Vale, La Grand, and The Dalles land districts, in the State of Oregon, are hereby relieved from the necessity of residence and cultivation upon their lands from the date of approval of this Act to April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *Provided*, That the time of actual absence during the period named shall not be deducted from the full time of residence required by law.

*Proviso.*  
Not deducted from  
full period.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

August 19, 1911.  
[H. R. 4682.]

[Public, No. 28.]

Tug Fork, Big Sandy  
River.  
Glenhayes Company  
may bridge, at Glen-  
hayes, W. Va.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

**CHAP. 29.**—An Act Authorizing the construction of a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Glenhayes Station, in Wayne County, West Virginia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Glenhayes Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, its successors and assigns, be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Glenhayes, in Wayne County, West Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

**SEC. 2.** That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

August 19, 1911.  
[H. R. 8146.]

[Public, No. 29.]

Rock River.  
Henry and Rock  
Island Counties may  
bridge, at Colona  
Ferry, Ill.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

**CHAP. 30.**—An Act To construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the counties of Henry and Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rock River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

**SEC. 2.** That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

**CHAP. 31.**—An Act Permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Saint Croix River between Burnett County, Wisconsin, and Pine County, Minnesota.

August 19, 1911.  
[H. R. 11723.]

[Public, No. 80.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Twin City and Lake Superior Railway Company, a railway corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, its successors and assigns, to build a railroad bridge across the Saint Croix River from a point suitable to the interests of navigation on the south bank of said river in the vicinity of the section line between sections five and six, township forty north, range seventeen west, Burnett County, Wisconsin, to a point on the north bank of said river in the vicinity of the section line between sections five and six, township forty north, range seventeen west, in Pine County, Minnesota, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Saint Croix River.  
Twin City and Lake  
Superior Railway  
Company may bridge  
between Burnett  
County, Wis., and  
Pine County, Minn.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

**SEC. 2.** That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

**CHAP. 32.**—An Act To increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

August 19, 1911.  
[H. R. 13277.]

[Public, No. 31.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the limit of cost fixed by the Act of Congress approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, for the erection and completion of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office and other governmental offices at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby, increased from one hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

Gettysburg, Pa.  
Public building.  
Limit of cost in-  
creased.  
Vol. 36, p. 683.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

**CHAP. 33.**—An Act To amend an act entitled "An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected" and extending the same to candidates for nomination and election to the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States and limiting the amount of campaign expenses.

August 19, 1911.  
[H. R. 2958.]

[Public, No. 32.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections five, six, and eight of an Act entitled "An Act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected," approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

Publicity of political  
contributions.  
Vol. 36, p. 823, 824,  
amended.

"**SEC. 5.** That the treasurer of every such political committee shall, not more than fifteen days and not less than ten days next before an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected in two or more States, file in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, with said Clerk, an itemized detailed statement; and on each sixth day thereafter until such election said treasurer shall file with said Clerk a supplemental itemized detailed statement. Each of said statements shall conform to the requirements of the following section of this Act, except that the supplemental statement herein required need not contain any item of which publicity is given in a previous statement.

Statements to be  
filed with Clerk of the  
House of Representa-  
tives.

Before elections.

Requirements.

	Each of said statements shall be full and complete, and shall be signed and sworn to by said treasurer.
After elections.	"It shall also be the duty of said treasurer to file a similar statement with said Clerk within thirty days after such election, such final statement also to be signed and sworn to by said treasurer and to conform to the requirements of the following section of this Act. The statements so filed with the Clerk of the House shall be preserved by him for fifteen months and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.
Preservation and inspection.	
Details.	"SEC. 6. That the statements required by the preceding section of this Act shall state:
Contributions, etc., of \$100, or more.	"First. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee who or which has contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced to such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, either in one or more items, money or its equivalent of the aggregate amount or value of one hundred dollars or more, and the amount or sum contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced by each.
Less than \$100.	"Second. The aggregate sum contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced to such political committee, or to any officer, member, or agent thereof, in amounts of less than one hundred dollars.
Total amount received.	"Third. The total sum of all contributions, promises, loans, and advances received by such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof.
Payments made of \$10 or more.	"Fourth. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee to whom such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, has distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised any sum of money or its equivalent of the amount or value of ten dollars or more, stating the amount or sum distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised to each, and the purpose thereof.
Less than \$10.	"Fifth. The aggregate sum distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, where the amount or value of such distribution, disbursement, loan, advance, or promise to any one person, firm, association, or committee in one or more items is less than ten dollars.
Total sum disbursed.	"Sixth. The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof."
Private personal expenses allowed. Vol. 36, p. 824, amended.	"SEC. 8. That any person may in connection with such election incur and pay from his own private funds for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more States, the results of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected, all necessary personal expenses for his traveling, for stationery, and postage, and for telegraph and telephone service without being subject to the provisions of this Act."
New provisions.	SEC. 2. That section eight, as above amended, and sections nine and ten of said act be renumbered as sections nine, ten, and eleven, and that a new section be inserted after section seven of the said original act, to read as follows:
"Candidate." Meaning of term.	"SEC. 8. The word 'candidate' as used in this section shall include all persons whose names are presented for nomination for Representative or Senator in the Congress of the United States at any primary election or nominating convention, or for indorsement or election at any general or special election held in connection with the nomination or election of a person to fill such office, whether or not such persons are actually nominated, indorsed, or elected.
Representatives. Statements from candidates to be filed with Clerk of the House. Expenses before primary elections, etc.	"Every person who shall be a candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for election at any general or special election, as Representative in the Congress of the United States, shall, not less than ten nor more than fifteen days

before the day for holding such primary election or nominating convention, and not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the day of the general or special election at which candidates for Representatives are to be elected, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part; and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made, for the purpose of procuring his nomination or election.

Amounts received.

Amounts expended,  
etc.

"Every person who shall be a candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for indorsement at any general or special election, or election by the legislature of any State, as Senator in the Congress of the United States, shall, not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the day for holding such primary election or nominating convention, and not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the day of the general or special election at which he is seeking indorsement, and not less than five nor more than ten days before the day upon which the first vote is to be taken in the two houses of the legislature before which he is a candidate for election as Senator, file with the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, District of Columbia, a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part; and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination or election.

Senators.  
Statements from  
candidates to be filed  
with Secretary of the  
Senate.  
Expenses before pri-  
mary elections, etc.

Amounts received.

Amounts disbursed,  
etc.

"Every such candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for indorsement or election at any general or special election, or for election by the legislature of any State, shall, within fifteen days after such primary election or nominating convention, and within thirty days after any such general or special election, and within thirty days after the day upon which the legislature shall have elected a Senator, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or with the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part; and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, up to, on, and after the day of such primary election, nominating convention, general or special election, or election by the legislature, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination, indorsement, or election.

Statements required  
from candidates after  
primary elections,  
conventions, etc.

Amounts received.

Amounts disbursed,  
etc.

Statements of promises made for appointments, etc.

Details.

If none made.

Promises, etc., forbidden.

Senatorial candidates forbidden to contribute to election of legislature.

Contributions permitted.

Contributions by candidates not to exceed amount allowed by State laws.

Provisions. Limit for Representatives.

For Senators.

Personal expenditures permitted to candidates.

Details in statements.

"Every such candidate shall include therein a statement of every promise or pledge made by him, or by any one for him with his knowledge and consent or to whom he has given authority to make any such promise or pledge, before the completion of any such primary election or nominating convention or general or special election or election by the legislature, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any position of trust, honor, or profit, either in the county, State, or Nation, or in any political subdivision thereof, or in any private or corporate employment, for the purpose of procuring the support of such person or of any person in his candidacy, and if any such promise or pledge shall have been made the name or names, the address or addresses, and the occupation or occupations, of the person or persons to whom such promise or pledge shall have been made, shall be stated, together with a description of the position relating to which such promise or pledge has been made. In the event that no such promise or pledge has been made by such candidate, that fact shall be distinctly stated.

"No candidate for Representative in Congress or for Senator of the United States shall promise any office or position to any person, or to use his influence or to give his support to any person for any office or position for the purpose of procuring the support of such person, or of any person, in his candidacy; nor shall any candidate for Senator of the United States give, contribute, expend, use, or promise any money or thing of value to assist in procuring the nomination or election of any particular candidate for the legislature of the State in which he resides, but such candidate may, within the limitations and restrictions and subject to the requirements of this act, contribute to political committees having charge of the disbursement of campaign funds.

"No candidate for Representative in Congress or for Senator of the United States shall give, contribute, expend, use, or promise, or cause to be given, contributed, expended, used, or promised, in procuring his nomination and election, any sum, in the aggregate, in excess of the amount which he may lawfully give, contribute, expend, or promise under the laws of the State in which he resides: *Provided*, That no candidate for Representative in Congress shall give, contribute, expend, use, or promise any sum, in the aggregate, exceeding five thousand dollars in any campaign for his nomination and election; and no candidate for Senator of the United States shall give, contribute, expend, use, or promise any sum, in the aggregate, exceeding ten thousand dollars in any campaign for his nomination and election: *Provided further*, That money expended by any such candidate to meet and discharge any assessment, fee, or charge made or levied upon candidates by the laws of the State in which he resides, or for his necessary personal expenses, incurred for himself alone, for travel and subsistence, stationery and postage, writing or printing (other than in newspapers), and distributing letters, circulars, and posters, and for telegraph and telephone service, shall not be regarded as an expenditure within the meaning of this section, and shall not be considered any part of the sum herein fixed as the limit of expense and need not be shown in the statements herein required to be filed.

"The statements herein required to be made and filed before the general election, or the election by the legislature at which such candidate seeks election, need not contain items of which publicity is given in a previous statement, but the statement required to be made and filed after said general election or election by the legislature shall, in addition to an itemized statement of all expenses not theretofore given publicity, contain a summary of all preceding statements.

"Any person, not then a candidate for Senator of the United States, who shall have given, contributed, expended, used, or promised any money or thing of value to aid or assist in the nomination or election of any particular member of the legislature of the State in which he resides, shall, if he thereafter becomes a candidate for such office, or if he shall thereafter be elected to such office without becoming a candidate therefor, comply with all of the provisions of this section relating to candidates for such office, so far as the same may be applicable; and the statement herein required to be made, verified, and filed after such election shall contain a full, true, and itemized account of each and every gift, contribution, expenditure, and promise whenever made, in any wise relating to the nomination or election of members of the legislature of said State, or in any wise connected with or pertaining to his nomination and election of which publicity is not given in a previous statement.

Aiding election of legislature if not a candidate.  
Statement required if subsequently a candidate or elected Senator.

Details.

"Every statement herein required shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the candidate, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of the State in which he is a candidate, and shall be sworn to or affirmed by the candidate in the district in which he is a candidate for Representative, or the State in which he is a candidate for Senator in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That if at the time of such primary election, nominating convention, general or special election, or election by the State legislature said candidate shall be in attendance upon either House of Congress as a Member thereof, he may at his election verify such statements before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the depositing of any such statement in a regular post office, directed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives or to the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, duly stamped and registered within the time required herein shall be deemed a sufficient filing of any such statement under any of the provisions of this Act.

Verification of statements.

*Proviso.*  
If candidate attending Congress.

Filing by registered mail.

"This Act shall not be construed to annul or vitiate the laws of any State, not directly in conflict herewith, relating to the nomination or election of candidates for the offices herein named, or to exempt any such candidate from complying with such State laws."

Effect on State laws.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

**CHAP. 34.**—An Act To confirm the name of Commodore Barney Circle for the circle located at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, in the District of Columbia.

August 19, 1911.  
[S. 306.]

[Public, No. 33.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this Act the circle located at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, in the District of Columbia, now known as public reservations numbered fifty-five and fifty-six, shall be officially known and designated "Commodore Barney Circle."

District of Columbia.  
Commodore Barney Circle designated.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

**CHAP. 35.**—An Act To authorize the counties of Yell and Conway to construct a bridge across the Petit Jean River.

August 21, 1911.  
[S. 3253.]

[Public, No. 34.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the counties of Yell and Conway, bodies corporate under the laws of the State of Arkansas, their successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a steel drawbridge and approaches

Petit Jean River.  
Yell and Conway Counties, Ark., may bridge, at Pontoon.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

thereto across the Petit Jean River, a navigable stream, at or near Pontoon, Arkansas, along the Yell and Conway County lines, in the State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable streams," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, August 21, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[S. 854.]

[Public, No. 85.]

CHAP. 36.—An Act To require the National Monetary Commission to make final report on or before January eighth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and to repeal sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the national banking laws," approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, the repeal to take effect March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twelve.

National Monetary  
Commission.  
To make final re-  
port January 8, 1912.  
Vol. 36, p. 562.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the National Monetary Commission, authorized by sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the national banking laws," approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, is hereby directed to make and file a full and comprehensive report on all subjects referred to it under the provisions of the aforesaid Act on or before the eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Authority for, re-  
pealed.  
Vol. 35, p. 562.  
To take effect March  
31, 1912.

SEC. 2. That sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the national banking laws," approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; the provisions of this section to take effect and be in force on and after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twelve, unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress.

Continuation and  
compensation of  
membership.  
Provision for, re-  
pealed.  
Vol. 35, p. 981.

SEC. 3. That the first paragraph under the subject "Legislative," on page twenty-eight of an Act (Public, Numbered three hundred and twenty-seven, H. R. 28376, Sixtieth Congress, second session), entitled "An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, reading as follows: "That the members of the National Monetary Commission, who were appointed on the thirtieth day of May, nineteen hundred and eight, under the provisions of section seventeen of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the national banking laws,' approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, shall continue to constitute the National Monetary Commission until the final report of said commission shall be made to Congress; and said National Monetary Commission are authorized to pay to such of its members as are not at the time in the public service and receiving a salary from the Government, a salary equal to that to which said members would be entitled if they were members of the Senate or House of Representatives. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this provision are hereby repealed," be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

No salary to Gov-  
ernment officials.

Proviso.  
Acceptance of vol-  
untary assistance.

SEC. 4. That no one receiving a salary or emoluments from the Government of the United States, in any capacity, shall receive any salary or emolument as a member or employee of said commission from the date of the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That voluntary assistance, without compensation, may be accepted by the commission from present employees or from others whose assistance may be desired by the commission.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

**CHAP. 37.**—An Act To authorize the counties of Bradley and McMinn, Tennessee, by authority of their county courts, to construct a bridge across the Hiwassee River at Charleston and Calhoun, in said counties.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 7263.]

[Public, No. 36.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the counties of Bradley and McMinn, Tennessee, by authority of their county courts, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Hiwassee River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation from the town of Charleston, in Bradley County, to the town of Calhoun, immediately across the Hiwassee River, in McMinn County, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Hiwassee River.  
Bradley and Mc-  
Minn Counties, Tenn.,  
may bridge, Charle-  
ston to Calhoun.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

**CHAP. 38.**—An Act To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Snake River at the town of Nyssa, Oregon.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 7690.]

[Public, No. 37.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the county commissioners of Malheur County, State of Oregon, and the town of Nyssa, Malheur County, Oregon, their successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a wagon and foot bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Snake River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at the town of Nyssa, Oregon, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six.

Snake River.  
Malheur County  
and Nyssa, Oreg., may  
bridge.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

**CHAP. 39.**—An Act To provide for the disposal of the present Federal building site at Newark, Ohio, and for the purchase of a new site for such building.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 13276.]

[Public, No. 38.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to dispose of the present Federal building site near the corner of First and East Main Streets in Newark, Ohio, in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem for the best interests of the United States, and to convey such site to the purchaser thereof by the usual quitclaim deed, the proceeds of the sale thereof to be applied on the purchase of a new site; and to acquire by exchange for such present site, or in part by exchange and in part by purchase, or by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a new site for said building, the cost of such new site to be paid from the funds already appropriated or authorized for said building and site. Such new site shall be centrally and conveniently located and of such size that an open space of such width, including streets and alleys, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, may be maintained about the Federal building when constructed, for the protection thereof from fire in adjacent buildings.

Newark, Ohio.  
Sale of present public  
building site and  
purchase of another  
authorized.  
Vol. 34, pp. 793, 1301.  
Vol. 35, p. 964.  
Vol. 36, p. 705.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 13391.]

[Public, No. 39.]

Lynchburg, Va.  
Limit of cost for  
public building, in-  
creased.  
Vol. 34, p. 1300.

**CHAP. 40.**—An Act To increase the cost limit of the public building at Lynchburg, Virginia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the limit of cost fixed by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government," and so forth, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of the post office and courthouse at Lynchburg, Virginia, be, and the same is hereby, increased by the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute stone for brick and stucco above the second-floor level of said building.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[S. 943.]

[Public, No. 40.]

Black Warrior Riv-  
er, Ala.  
Change authorized  
in plans for Lock and  
Dam 17.

**CHAP. 41.**—An Act To improve navigation on Black Warrior River, in the State of Alabama.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to change the detailed plans and specifications for the construction of Lock and Dam Seventeen, on the Black Warrior River, Alabama, so as to increase the height of the pool level over the dam crest of Lock Seventeen to a height of sixty-three feet above the pool level of Lock Sixteen, so as to render unnecessary the building of Locks Eighteen and Nineteen, as now authorized, and so as to provide for the extension of slack water up the Mulberry and Locust Forks of the Black Warrior River to Sanders Shoals and Nichols Shoals, respectively, and for the development of water power.

Detailed plans, etc.,  
to be prepared.  
Suspension of work.

**SEC. 2.** That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to have prepared such detailed plans and estimates as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this Act, and he is further authorized in his discretion to suspend operations during his investigations and to enter into supplemental agreements with the present contractors for Lock and Dam Seventeen, providing for the annulment of existing contracts or for their modification so as to cover the work required for the construction of the higher lock and dam, as he may deem most advantageous for the interests of the United States.

Use of appropria-  
tions if changes advis-  
able.  
Vol. 35, pp. 359, 998.  
Vol. 36, pp. 646, 729,  
742, 1406.

**SEC. 3.** Should the construction of the higher dam at site seventeen be found advisable the appropriations and authorizations heretofore made for the cost of locks and dams on the Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama, shall be available for the construction of Dam Seventeen and such locks as may be necessary to overcome the lift between the pools created by Dams Sixteen and Seventeen.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[S. 2003.]

[Public, No. 41.]

Navy.  
Partial payments on  
contracts allowed.

**CHAP. 42.**—An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make partial payments for work already done under public contracts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to make partial payments from time to time during the progress of the work under existing contracts and all contracts hereafter made under the Navy Department for public purposes, but not in excess of the value of work already done; and the contracts hereafter made shall provide for

Post, p. 38.

a lien in favor of the Government, which lien is hereby made paramount to all other liens, upon the articles or thing contracted for on account of all payments so made: *Provided*, That partial payments shall not be made under such contracts except where stipulated for, and then only in accordance with contract provisions.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

*Proviso.*  
Conditions.

**CHAP. 43.**—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes."

August 22, 1911.  
[S. 2541.]

[Public, No. 42.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section four of the Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, to wit, by adding to said section the following:

Territorial legisla-  
tures.  
Limit of indebted-  
ness of counties, etc.  
Vol. 24, p. 171,  
amended.

"*Provided*, That the prohibitions and limitations contained in this section shall not be construed to apply to irrigation districts heretofore or hereafter organized in accordance with Territorial laws."

Not applicable to ir-  
rigation districts.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

**CHAP. 44.**—An Act To extend time of payment of balance due for lands sold under Act of Congress approved June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 12584.]

[Public, No. 43.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to extend for a period of one year the time for the payment of the several annual installments due on the purchase price for lands sold under the Act of Congress approved June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten, entitled "An Act to open to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States certain lands in the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes:" *Provided*, That purchasers shall pay interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the deferred payments for the time of the extension herein granted.

Oklahoma.  
Time extended for  
payments by home-  
stead settlers on Chey-  
enne and Arapahoe  
Agency lands.  
Vol. 36, p. 538.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

**CHAP. 45.**—An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the funds of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, and for other purposes.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 13002.]

[Public, No. 44.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States so much of the trust funds of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma as he may deem necessary for expenditure for the benefit of such Indians, not to exceed four hundred thousand dollars, prior to the first day of May, nineteen hundred and twelve, and use such funds for the benefit of said Indians to such extent as he may deem proper, prior to the first day of May, nineteen hundred and twelve: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress as early as practicable the amount of such funds so withdrawn and so used for the benefit of said Indians: *And provided further*, That if any of said funds so withdrawn shall not have been used for the benefit of said Indians prior to

Kiowa, Comanche,  
and Apache Indians,  
Okla.  
Use of trust funds  
for benefit of.

*Proviso.*  
Report.

Deposit of funds not  
used.

Four per cent fund  
excepted.  
Vol. 34, pp. 213, 550.  
Vol. 35, pp. 41, 49, 636.  
Vol. 36, p. 266.

the first day of May, nineteen hundred and twelve, the same shall be redeposited in the Treasury of the United States: *And provided further*, That this Act shall not apply to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche four per centum fund of approximately two million six hundred thousand dollars now on deposit in the United States Treasury under the Act of June fifth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and thirteen), and subsequent Acts of Congress.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 13367.]

[Public, No. 45.]

**CHAP. 46.**—An Act To amend the Act entitled “An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes,” approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing,  
D. C.  
Limit of cost of new building increased.  
Vol. 35, p. 819, amended.  
Construction, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the limit of cost of the fireproof building including the cost of acquiring a site therefor and authority to contract for the same, authorized in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the city of Washington District of Columbia is hereby increased in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and said building shall be constructed with a facing of limestone, provided that the interior courts of said building may be open at one end.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

# RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] Joint Resolution Making appropriations for the payment of certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-second Congress.

May 8, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 2.]

[Pub. Res., No. 1.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes:

Legislative expenses appropriations.

## SENATE.

Senate.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate, namely: Sixteen pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day each during the session, from April fourth to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Pages.

For stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, one thousand dollars.

Stationery.

In lieu of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "compiler of the Navy Yearbook and indexer for Senate public documents (Pitman Pulsifer)" for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, and the amount appropriated for "compiler of Navy Yearbook and indexer for Senate public documents, Pitman Pulsifer," for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, there shall be made available so much of the sum of said unexpended balance and appropriation as may be necessary for the payment of salary to the person or persons designated by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate to perform such work of compiling and indexing. And the unexpended balance of the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, appropriated for "compiling and indexing reports and hearings when necessary of Senate committees and joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives under Pitman Pulsifer, indexer," in the urgent deficiency Act approved December twenty-third, nineteen hundred and ten, shall also be expended for such work of compiling and indexing under the direction of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

Compiler of Navy Yearbook, etc.  
Use of appropriations for.  
Vol. 36, pp. 766, 1171.

Indexer of reports, etc.  
Use of balance for.  
Vol. 36, p. 891.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House of Representatives.

For stationery for Members and Delegates and Resident Commissioners, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, for the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, forty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Stationery.

For the following employees during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, but not longer than until and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, namely:

For forty-six pages, including two riding pages, four telephone pages, one press gallery page, and ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; seven messengers in the post office, at the rate of one hundred dollars per month each; three telephone operators, at the rate of seventy-

Pages.

five dollars per month each; in all, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Folding.

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, two thousand dollars.

Approved, May 8, 1911.

May 8, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 8.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 2.]  
Mileage appropriations for Senators and Members made available.  
Vol. 36, pp. 1170, 1176.

[No. 2.] Joint Resolution Making immediately available the appropriations for mileage of Senators and of Members of the House of Representatives.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the appropriations for mileage of Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates from the Territories, and expenses of Resident Commissioners, made in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, be, and the same are hereby, made immediately available and authorized to be paid to Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from the Territories, and Resident Commissioners for attendance on the first session of the Sixty-second Congress.

Approved, May 8, 1911.

May 11, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 38.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 3.]  
American Red Cross.  
May erect temporary structures in Potomac Park, D. C.

[No. 3.] Joint Resolution To grant authority to the American Red Cross to erect temporary structures in Potomac Park, Washington, District of Columbia.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That authority be, and is hereby, given to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to grant permission, under such conditions and restrictions as he may deem necessary, to the executive committee of the American Red Cross to erect for exhibition purposes at the meeting of the International Red Cross in nineteen hundred and twelve temporary structures in Potomac Park or other public ground in the city of Washington, on a site to be approved by the Chief of Engineers: *Provided,* That the United States shall be put to no extra expense of any kind thereby and that the structures shall be promptly removed by the American Red Cross at the close of the meeting, and the site cleared of all debris and put in as good condition as before the erection of the structures.

*Proviso.*  
No expense, etc.

Approved, May 11, 1911.

August 8, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 130.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 4.]

[No. 4.] Joint Resolution Making appropriations for certain expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives incident to the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, and for other purposes.

Legislative expenses appropriations.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes:

Senate.

SENATE.

Official reporters.  
Extra services.

To reimburse the official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the Senate for expenses incurred during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, for clerk hire and other extra clerical services, three thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars.

The offices of assistant postmaster and mail carrier, at two thousand and eighty-eight dollars, and clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars, as provided for in the Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, be, and the same are hereby, abolished, and the following offices are hereby created in lieu thereof, to take effect July fourteenth, nineteen hundred and eleven, namely: Chief clerk of the post office, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; and messenger at the card door, at one thousand six hundred dollars.

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, two thousand five hundred dollars.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For the following employees for the month of July, nineteen hundred and eleven, and until the adjournment of the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, namely:

For forty-six pages, including two riding pages, four telephone pages, one press gallery page, and ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each;

Seven messengers in the post office at the rate of one hundred dollars per month each;

Three telephone operators, at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month each;

In all, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, two thousand dollars.

To reimburse the official reporters of debates and the stenographers to committees of the House of Representatives for moneys actually expended by them for clerical assistance from March fourth to August fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, on account of the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, four hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

To enable the Public Printer to pay messengers to Congressional Record and work of committees, on night duty during the special session of the present Congress, for extra services rendered, four hundred dollars each, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Approved, August 8, 1911.

[No. 5.] Joint Resolution To amend certain appropriation Acts approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sundry civil appropriation Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, is amended as follows:

So much of said Act as appropriates thirty thousand dollars for an electric lighting plant, including the enlargement of the power house and one new boiler at the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota, is repealed.

The appropriation made in said Act for analyzing and testing of the coals, lignites, ores, and other mineral fuel substances belonging to or for the use of the United States is reduced from one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars.

Offices abolished.

Vol. 36, p. 1174.

Offices created.

Folding.

House of Representatives.

Session employees.

Pages.

Messengers in post office.

Telephone operators.

Folding.

Official reporters, etc.

Extra services.

Government Printing Office.

Night messengers to Congress.

August 14, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 1.]

[Pub. Res., No. 5.]

Appropriation Acts for 1912, amended.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium, S. Dak.  
Electric plant, etc., repealed.  
Vol. 36, p. 1412.

Fuel substances.  
Amount for tests, etc., reduced.  
Vol. 36, p. 1419.

Mount Rainier Park.  
Amount reduced.  
Vol. 36, p. 1421.

The appropriation made in said Act for protection and improvement of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, is reduced from five thousand four hundred dollars to five thousand dollars.

University of Idaho.  
Reimbursement to,  
repealed.  
Vol. 36, p. 1308.

So much of the general deficiency appropriation Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, as appropriates the sum of five hundred dollars to reimburse the State board of regents of the University of Idaho for the premium paid on an indemnity bond is repealed.

Postal service.

The Post Office appropriation Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, is amended as follows:

Commission on second-class mail matter.  
Item repealed.  
Vol. 36, p. 1334.

So much of said Act as appropriates the sum of fifty thousand dollars for expenses of or authorizes the appointment of a commission to inquire and report touching the cost to the Government of the transportation of all classes of second-class mail matter is repealed.

Travel to railway postal clerks.  
Amount reduced.  
Vol. 36, p. 1336.

The appropriation made in said Act for travel allowance to railway postal clerks is reduced from one million seven hundred and fifty dollars to seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars.

Vacation to railway postal clerks, etc.  
Item repealed.  
Vol. 36, p. 1336.

So much of said Act as authorizes the Postmaster General to allow railway postal clerks and the employees of the mail-lock and mail-bag repair shops an annual vacation of thirty days with pay is repealed.

Navy.

The naval appropriation Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, is amended as follows:

Contingent.

So much of the paragraph appropriating for "Contingent Navy," in said Act as reads as follows:

Allowance of partial payments on contracts repealed.  
Vol. 36, p. 1267.  
*Ante*, p. 32.

"*And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to make partial payments from time to time during the progress of the work under existing contracts and all contracts hereafter made under the Navy Department for public purposes, but not in excess of ninety per centum of the value of work already done; and the contracts hereafter made shall provide for such insurance as the Secretary of the Navy may deem sufficient, and for a lien in favor of the Government, which lien is hereby made paramount to all other liens, upon the articles or thing contracted for on account of all payments so made, provided that partial payments shall not be made under such contracts except where stipulated for, and then only in accordance with contract provisions," is repealed.

Approved, August 14, 1911.

Aug. 19, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 146.]

[Pub. Res., No. 6.]

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.  
Appointment of Gen. P. H. Barry on Board of Managers.

[No. 6.] Joint Resolution For appointment of a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That General P. H. Barry, of Nebraska, be, and he is hereby, appointed as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the United States, to succeed Captain Henry E. Palmer, deceased, whose term of office would expire April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Approved, August 19, 1911.

Aug. 21, 1911.  
[S. J. Res. 84.]

[Pub. Res., No. 7.]

Colorado.  
Additional grant of arid lands to.  
Vol. 28, p. 422.

[No. 7.] Joint Resolution Providing for additional lands for Colorado under the provisions of the Carey Act.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an additional one million acres of arid lands within the State of Colorado be made available and subject to the terms of section four of an Act of Congress entitled

"An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes," approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and by amendments thereto, and that the State of Colorado be allowed, under the provisions of said Acts, said additional area, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes and under the provisions of said Acts.

Approved, August 21, 1911.

[No. 8.] Joint Resolution To admit the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as States into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Aug. 21, 1911.  
[S. J. Res. 57.]

[Pub. Res., No. 8.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona are hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in accordance with the terms of an Act entitled "An Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States" commonly called the enabling Act approved June twentieth, nineteen hundred and ten, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth. The admission herein provided for shall take effect upon the proclamation of the President of the United States, when the conditions explicitly set forth in this joint resolution shall have been complied with, which proclamation shall issue at the earliest practicable time after the results of the election herein provided for shall have been certified to the President, and also after evidence shall have been submitted to him of the compliance with the terms and conditions of this resolution.

New Mexico and  
Arizona.  
Conditions for ad-  
mission as States.  
Vol. 36, p. 557.

Proclamation to  
issue if conditions  
complied with.

The President is authorized and directed to certify the adoption of this resolution to the governor of each Territory as soon as practicable after the adoption hereof, and each of said governors shall issue his proclamation for the holding of the first general election as provided for in the constitution of New Mexico heretofore adopted and the election ordinance numbered two adopted by the constitutional convention of Arizona, respectively, and for the submission to a vote of the electors of said Territories of the amendments of the constitutions of said proposed States, respectively, herein set forth in accordance with the terms and conditions of this joint resolution. The results of said elections shall be certified to the President by the governor of each of said Territories; and if the terms and conditions of this joint resolution shall have been complied with, the proclamation shall immediately issue by the President announcing the result of said elections so ascertained, and upon the issuance of said proclamation the proposed State or States so complying shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union upon an equal footing with the other States.

Notice to governors.

Elections.

Certification of re-  
sults.

Admission.

SEC. 2. That the admission of New Mexico shall be subject to the terms and conditions of a joint resolution approved February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and entitled "Joint resolution reaffirming the boundary line between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico."

New Mexico.  
Admission subject  
to established bound-  
ary with Texas.  
Vol. 36, p. 1454.

SEC. 3. That before the proclamation of the President shall issue announcing the result of said election in New Mexico, and at the same time that the State election aforesaid is held, the electors of New Mexico shall vote upon the following proposed amendment of their State constitution as a condition precedent to the admission of said State, to wit:

Amendment to con-  
stitution to be voted  
upon.

Constitution.	“Article XIX of the constitution, as adopted by the electors of New Mexico at an election held on the twenty-first day of January, anno Domini nineteen hundred and eleven, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:
Article XIX as amended.	“ARTICLE XIX. “AMENDMENT.
Amendments. Regulation for proposing.	“SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature at any regular session thereof; and if a majority of all members elected to each of the two houses voting separately shall vote in favor thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the yeas and nays thereon.
Publication of notice.	“The secretary of state shall cause any such amendment or amendments to be published in at least one newspaper in every county of the State, where a newspaper is published once each week, for four consecutive weeks, in English and Spanish when newspapers in both of said languages are published in such counties, the last publication to be not more than two weeks prior to the election at which time said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection; and the said amendment or amendments shall be voted upon at the next regular election held in said State after the adjournment of the legislature proposing such amendment or amendments, or at such special election to be held not less than six months after the adjournment of said legislature, at such time as said legislature may by law provide. If the same be ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon such amendment or amendments shall become part of this constitution. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each of them separately: <i>Provided</i> , That no amendment shall apply to or affect the provisions of sections one and three of Article VII hereof, on elective franchise, and sections eight and ten of Article XII hereof, on education, unless it be proposed by vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each house and be ratified by a vote of the people of this State in an election at which at least three-fourths of the electors voting in the whole State and at least two-thirds of those voting in each county in the State shall vote for such amendment.
Election.	
Ratification.	
<i>Provided</i> . Special requirements for sections on elective franchise and education.	
Convention to revise constitution.	“SEC. 2. Whenever, during the first twenty-five years after the adoption of this constitution, the legislature, by a three-fourths vote of the members elected to each house, or, after the expiration of said period of twenty-five years, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall submit the question of calling such convention to the electors at the next general election, and if a majority of all the electors voting on such question at said election in the State shall vote in favor of calling a convention the legislature shall, at the next session, provide by law for calling the same. Such convention shall consist of at least as many delegates as there are members of the house of representatives. The constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and ratified by the people.
Ratification by people required.	
Restriction on laws to be enacted by direct vote of electors.	“SEC. 3. If this constitution be in any way so amended as to allow laws to be enacted by direct vote of the electors the laws which may be so enacted shall be only such as might be enacted by the legislature under the provisions of this constitution.
Amending Article XXI.	“SEC. 4. When the United States shall consent thereto, the legislature, by a majority vote of the members in each house, may submit

to the people the question of amending any provision of Article XXI of this constitution on compact with the United States to the extent allowed by the Act of Congress permitting the same, and if a majority of the qualified electors who vote upon any such amendment shall vote in favor thereof the said article shall be thereby amended accordingly.

“SEC. 5. The provisions of section one of this article shall not be changed, altered, or abrogated in any manner except through a general convention called to revise this constitution as herein provided.”

Convention required to change section one.

SEC. 4. That the probate clerks of the several counties of New Mexico shall provide separate ballots for the use of the electors at said first State election for the purpose of voting upon said amendment. Said separate ballots shall be printed on paper of a blue tint, so that they may be readily distinguished from the white ballots provided for the election of county and State officers. Said separate ballots shall be delivered only to the election officers authorized by law to receive and have the custody of the ballot boxes for use at said election and shall be delivered by them only to the individual voter and only one ballot to each elector at the time he offers to vote at the said general election, and shall have the initials of two election officers of opposite political parties written by them upon the back thereof. Said separate ballot shall not be marked either for or against the said amendment at the time it is handed to the elector by the election officer, and if the elector desires to vote upon said amendment, the ballot must be marked by the voter, unless he shall request one of the election officers to mark the same for him, in which case such election officer so called upon shall mark said ballot as such voter shall request. Any elector receiving such ballot shall return the same before leaving the polls to one of the election judges, who shall immediately deposit the same in the ballot box whether such ballot be marked or not. No ballots on said amendment except those so handed to said electors and so initialed shall be deposited in the ballot box or counted or canvassed. Said separate ballots shall have printed thereon the proposed amendment in both the English and the Spanish language. There shall be placed on said ballots two blank squares with dimensions of one-half an inch and opposite one of said squares shall be printed in both the English and the Spanish language the words “For constitutional amendment,” and opposite the other blank square shall be printed in both the English and Spanish language the words “Against constitutional amendment.”

Balloting on submitted amendment.

Procedure.

Any elector desiring to vote for said amendment shall mark his ballot with a cross in the blank square opposite the words “For constitutional amendment,” or cause the same to be so marked by an election officer as aforesaid, and any elector desiring to vote against said amendment shall mark his ballot with a cross in the blank square opposite the words “Against constitutional amendment,” or cause the same to be so marked by an election officer as aforesaid.

Marking ballots.

SEC. 5. That said ballots shall be counted and canvassed by said election officers, and the returns of said election upon said amendment shall be made by said election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, who, with the governor and chief justice of said Territory, shall constitute a canvassing board; and they, or any two of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same. If a majority of the legal votes cast at said election upon said amendment shall be in favor thereof, the said canvassing board shall forthwith certify said result to the governor of the Territory, together with the statement of votes cast upon the question of the ratification or rejection of said amendment; whereupon the governor of said

Canvass of votes.

Certifying result.  
If favorable.

Proclamation by governor.

If unfavorable. Original article to remain.	Territory shall by proclamation declare the said amendment a part of the constitution of the proposed State of New Mexico, and thereupon the same shall become and be a part of said constitution; but if the same shall fail of such majority, then Article XIX of the constitution of New Mexico as adopted on January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall remain a part of said constitution.
Election subject to laws in force.	Except as herein otherwise provided, said election upon this amendment shall be in all respects subject to the election laws of New Mexico now in force.
Constitutional pro- vision in admission Act amended.	SEC. 6. That the fifth clause of section two of "An Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved June twentieth, anno Domini nineteen hundred and ten, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:
Right of suffrage. Vol. 38, p. 559, amended.	"Fifth. That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."
Arizona. Amendment to con- stitution to be voted upon.	SEC. 7. That before the proclamation of the President shall issue, announcing the result of said election in Arizona, and at the same time that the State election is held, as aforesaid, the electors of Arizona shall vote upon and ratify and adopt the following proposed amendment to their State constitution as a condition precedent to the admission of said State, to wit:
Article to be amended.	"Section one of Article VIII of the constitution of the State of Arizona, adopted by the electors of said State at an election held on the ninth day of February, anno Domini nineteen hundred and eleven, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:
Article VIII as amended.	"ARTICLE VIII.—REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.
Recall of public offi- cers.	"1. RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.
Officers, except ju- dicial, subject to re- call.	"SECTION 1. Every public officer in the State of Arizona, except members of the judiciary, holding an elective office, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office by the qualified electors of the electoral district from which candidates are elected to such office. Such electoral district may include the whole State. Such number of said electors as shall equal twenty-five per centum of the number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for all of the candidates for the office held by such officer may by petition, which shall be known as a recall petition, demand his recall."
Procedure.	The ballots to be provided for said first State election shall have printed thereon this proposed amendment and there shall be placed on said ballots two blank squares with dimensions of one-half an inch and opposite one of said squares shall be printed the words "For constitutional amendment" and opposite the other blank square shall be printed the words "Against constitutional amendment."
Balloting on sub- mitted amendment.	Any elector desiring to vote for said amendment shall place a cross in the blank square opposite the words "For constitutional amendment," and those desiring to vote against such amendment shall place a cross in the blank square opposite the words "Against constitutional amendment," and said ballots shall be counted and canvassed by the election officers of said State authorized by law to count and canvass the ballots cast at the election for State officers; and the returns of said election upon said amendment shall be made by said election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of Arizona at Phoenix, who, with the governor and chief justice of said
Marking ballots.	
Canvass of votes.	

Territory, shall constitute a canvassing board, and they, or any two of them, shall meet at said city of Phoenix on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same. If a majority of the legal votes cast at said election upon said amendment shall be in favor thereof, the said canvassing board shall forthwith certify said result to the governor of the Territory, together with the statement of votes cast upon the question of the ratification or rejection of said amendment; whereupon the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, declare the said amendment a part of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona and thereupon the same shall become and be a part of said constitution; and if the said proposed amendment to section one of Article VIII of the constitution of Arizona is not adopted and ratified as aforesaid then, and in that case, the Territory of Arizona shall not be admitted into the Union as a State, under the provisions of this Act.

Certifying result, if favorable.

Proclamation by governor.

Admission denied if amendment not ratified.

Except as herein otherwise provided said election upon this amendment shall be in all respects except as to the educational qualifications of electors subject to the election laws of Arizona now in force.

Election subject to laws in force.

Approved, August 21, 1911.

[No. 9.] Joint Resolution Extending the operation of the Act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes.

August 22, 1911.  
[S. J. Res. 3.]

[Pub. Res., No. 9.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the control of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes," be, and they are hereby, extended and reenacted from June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eleven, being the date of the expiration of the operation of said Act, to March first, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Niagara Falls, preservation of.  
Provisions of Act for, extended.  
Vol. 34, p. 626.  
Vol. 35, p. 1169.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

[No. 10.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Astoria Centennial, to be held at Astoria, Oregon, August tenth to September ninth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

August 22, 1911.  
[S. J. Res. 31.]

[Pub. Res., No. 10.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to loan, at his discretion, to the executive committee of the Astoria Centennial, to be held at Astoria, Oregon, August tenth to September ninth, nineteen hundred and eleven, one hundred wall tents and one hundred conical tents, with poles, ridges, and pins for each: *Provided,* That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of said property; the same to be delivered to said committee designated at such time prior to the holding of said centennial as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and B. F. Crawshaw, general secretary of said executive committee: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of War shall, before delivering such property, take from said B. F. Crawshaw a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

Astoria, Oreg.  
Loan of tents, etc., for centennial celebration.

Provisos.  
No expense.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 141.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 11.]

[No. 11.] Joint Resolution To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a per capita payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes entitled to share in the funds of said tribes.

Five Civilized  
Tribes.  
Per capita payment  
from tribal funds to  
members of.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to make a per capita payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribes, or to their lawful heirs, out of any moneys belonging to said tribes in the United States Treasury, or deposited in any bank, or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, said payment not to exceed fifty dollars per capita and to be made under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That in cases where such members are Indians whose restrictions have not been removed the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold such payment and use the same for their benefit.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. J. Res. 158.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 12.]

[No. 12.] Joint Resolution To pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of August, nineteen hundred and eleven, on the day of adjournment of the present session.

Congressional off-  
icers, etc., to be paid  
August, 1911, salaries  
on day of adjourn-  
ment.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of August, nineteen hundred and eleven, on the day of adjournment of the present session; and the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to pay, on the said day, to Members and Delegates their allowance for clerk hire for the said month of August.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

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PRIVATE LAWS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PASSED AT THE  
FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1911.

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# PRIVATE ACTS OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES.

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Tuesday, the fourth day of April, 1911, and was adjourned without day on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1911.*

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President; JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, Vice President; WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, (died August 8, 1911); CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**CHAP. 21.**—An Act For the relief of Eliza Choteau Roscamp.

August 17, 1911.  
[H. R. 11303.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to approve an order for the removal of restrictions upon alienation from the northeast quarter southeast quarter section ten, township twenty-five north, range twenty-four east, of the Indian meridian, Oklahoma, the homestead allotment of Eliza Choteau Roscamp, Seneca allotment numbered one hundred and eighty-four, such removal of restrictions to become effective only and simultaneously with the execution of a deed by said allottee to the purchaser, after said land has been sold in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior.

[Private, No. 1.]  
Eliza Choteau Roscamp.  
Alienation restriction removed from Indian allotment.

Approved, August 17, 1911.

**CHAP. 47.**—An Act Relieving and exempting lot numbered fifty-three in Ann S. Parker's subdivision of lots in square numbered one hundred and forty of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, from the operation of an Act entitled "An Act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

August 22, 1911.  
[S. 1704.]

[Private, No. 2.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That lot numbered fifty-three, in Ann S. Parker's subdivision of lots in square numbered one hundred and forty, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, be and is hereby, relieved and exempted from the operation of an Act entitled "An Act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and that all forfeitures incurred by force of said act by reason of the alienage of Isabella Wilkie be and are hereby remitted.

Isabella Wilkie.  
Alien forfeiture of real estate by, remitted.  
Vol. 24, p. 476

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 9048.]

[Private, No. 2.]

Gate of Heaven  
Church.  
Duty on import-  
ation by, remitted.

**CHAP. 48.**—An Act To remit the duty on pictorial windows to be imported by the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, Massachusetts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to admit free of duty certain pictorial windows contracted for by the Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, Massachusetts, prior to November twenty-second, nineteen hundred and nine.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

August 22, 1911.  
[H. R. 11645.]

[Private, No. 4.]

Annie M. Matthews.  
Placed on police  
pension roll, District  
of Columbia.

**CHAP. 49.**—An Act To authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to place the name of Annie M. Matthews on the pension roll of the police and firemen's pension fund.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll of the police and firemen's pension fund the name of Annie M. Matthews, mother of Hugh C. Matthews, late private, Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month.

Approved, August 22, 1911.

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OF THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

### MOBILE BI-CENTENNIAL.

May 16, 1911.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the resolution passed by the Legislature of Alabama in regard to the Bi-Centennial celebration at Mobile on May 26, 1911, be received. The said resolution reads as follows:*

[H. Con. Res. No. 8.]

Mobile Bi-Centennial.  
Resolution of Alabama  
Legislature received.

"No. 241.)

(S. J. R. 52.)

Whereas this year, 1911, is the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation and settlement of the city of Mobile, first capital of La Province de la Louisiane in 1711; and,

Whereas, the city of Mobile and her people are making preparation celebrating the event:

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the Senate of Alabama, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Legislature of Alabama does hereby request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Alabama to bring the said anniversary celebration to the attention of Congress and the several Departments of the United States Government and the Representatives at Washington of foreign powers.

Approved April 6, 1911"

Be it further resolved that the Congress of the United States acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of said resolution and appreciates the courtesy of the notice extended of that important event in the nation's history.

Acknowledgment of  
the courtesy.

Resolved further that we commend the action of the city of Mobile in making preparations for this celebration. We regard that territory as one of the most valuable acquisitions of the Government and congratulate Alabama and the people of Mobile upon her growth as a city, and extend our best wishes for a successful celebration and a large attendance of patriotic American citizens.

Action of Mobile  
commended.

Resolved further that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor of the City of Mobile in evidence of our appreciation of the work that will be done on May 26, 1911, in commemoration of the Founding and Settlement of our beautiful and progressive city on the Gulf.

Copy of resolutions to  
mayor of Mobile.

Passed May 16, 1911.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

August 10, 1911.

[S. Con. Res. No. 6.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the hearings held before the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission be printed as a public document and that three thousand five hundred additional copies be printed for the use of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission.*

Employer's Liability  
and Workmen's Com-  
pensation Commission.  
Hearings before, or-  
dered printed.

Passed August 10, 1911.

August 15, 1911.

[S. Con. Res. No. 7.]

## KEY WEST CELEBRATION.

Key West, Fla., celebration.  
Foreign nations invited to attend completion of railroad.

*Proriso.*  
Condition.

Presence of Army and Navy requested.

No expense to be assumed.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit, in the name and on behalf of the city of Key West, Florida, to all foreign nations an invitation to visit that city and participate in the celebration of the completion of the Florida East Coast Railway Company's line connecting the mainland of the United States with the said island city of Key West, both by their official representatives and citizens generally, and particularly to invite such foreign countries to send such of their respective naval vessels as may be practicable and convenient to participate in such celebration so to be held, beginning on the second day of January, anno Domini nineteen hundred and twelve: *Provided*, That before the extending of said invitations the President shall be satisfied that suitable provisions have been made by said city for the entertainment of the parties or representatives of such governments or countries so invited. That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to direct such portion of the Army and Navy of the United States as may be convenient and practicable to be present at Key West at the time of such proposed celebration and participate therein.

That under no circumstances is the United States to assume, be subject to, or charged with any expense of any character whatsoever in or about or connected with such proposed celebration.

Passed August 15, 1911.

August 21, 1911.

[H. Con. Res. No. 3.]

## STATUE OF BARON VON STEUBEN.

Statue of Baron von Steuben.  
Proceedings on unveiling of, ordered printed.

Distribution.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That there shall be printed and bound in the form of eulogies, with accompanying illustrations, seventeen thousand one hundred copies of the proceedings upon the unveiling of the statue of Baron von Steuben in Washington, December seventh, nineteen hundred and ten, of which five thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, ten thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, two thousand to be delivered to the National German American Alliance for such distribution as said alliance may desire to make, and the remaining one hundred copies shall be bound in full morocco and distributed through the Department of State to the descendants of Baron von Steuben and the speakers who took part in said celebration.

Passed August 21, 1911.

August 21, 1911.

[H. Con. Res. No. 18.]

## AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

American Sugar Refining Company, etc.  
Hearings by special committee on, ordered printed.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That there shall be printed one thousand additional copies of the hearings of the special committee of the House of Representatives, appointed under H. Res. 157 (Sixty-second Congress, first session) to investigate the American Sugar Refining Company and others, for the use of the document room of the House of Representatives.

Passed August 21, 1911.

August 21, 1911.

[H. Con. Res. No. 20.]

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Investigation of Post Office Department.  
Committee Hearings ordered printed.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That there shall be printed one thousand copies of Hearings Numbered Nine, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four,

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

3

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Passed August 21, 1911.

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### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

August 21, 1911.

[S. Con. Res. No. 8.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*  
That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the twenty-second day of August, nineteen hundred and eleven, at three o'clock post meridian.

Passed August 21, 1911.

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### FEDERAL ANTI-TRUST DECISIONS.

August 22, 1911.

[S. Con. Res. No. 3.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*  
That there be printed and bound three thousand copies of the Federal Anti-Trust Decisions, eighteen hundred and ninety to nineteen hundred and eleven, to be compiled by the direction of the Department of Justice, one thousand copies for the use of the Senate and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Passed August 22, 1911.



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**TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS**  
**CONCLUDED BY THE**  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**WITH**  
**FOREIGN NATIONS.**

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## TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

*Parcel-post convention between the United States and Haiti signed at Port-au-Prince August 26, 1910.*

### AMERICAN-HAITIEN PARCEL-POST CONVENTION.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti, the undersigned, Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, acting for and in the name of Frank Harris Hitchcock as Postmaster General of the United States of America, on behalf of the United States of America, Mr. P. Pierre André, Minister of the Foreign Office, and Septimus Marius, Haitien Secretary of War and Navy, charged with the Departments of Finance and Commerce, on behalf of the Republic of Haiti, by virtue of the authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchange between the two countries, under reservation of Legislative sanction.

#### ARTICLE I

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles.

### CONVENTION HAITIANO - AMERICAINE RELATIVE A L'ECHANGE DES COLIS-POSTAUX.

Animés du désir d'améliorer les relations entre la République d'Haïti et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, les soussignés, Septimus Marius, Secrétaire d'Etat de la Guerre et de la Marine d'Haïti, chargé des Départements des Finances et du Commerce, représentant la République d'Haïti, et M. Pétion Pierre André, Ministre des Relations Extérieures, et Henry W. Furniss, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, agissant pour et au nom de Frank Harris Hitchcock, Directeur Général des Postes des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, représentant les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ont, en vertu des pouvoirs qui leur sont conférés arrêté les dispositions ci-après pour l'établissement d'un système de Colis-Postaux d'échange entre Haïti et les Etats-Unis, sous la réserve de la sanction du Corps Législatif.

#### ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention s'appliquent exclusivement à l'échange des colis-postaux suivant les règles qu'elle établit. Elles ne modifient rien aux arrangements de la Convention postale universelle, lesquels restent en vigueur comme par le passé. Toutes les dispositions qui suivent visent uniquement les dépêches échangées en exécution des articles de la présente Convention.

August 26, 1910.

Parcel-post convention with Haiti.  
Preamble.

Scope of convention

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTICLE 2.

Articles admitted to the mails.

Requirements.

Articles prohibited.

Freedom from inspection, etc.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter—except letters, post-cards, and written matter of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no parcel may exceed eleven pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles and such other articles as may be mutually agreed upon between the two countries, are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosives or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties; and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

1. Peuvent être échangés aux conditions de la présente Convention les marchandises et tous autres objets postaux à l'exclusion des lettres, cartes postales et écrits de toute nature, lorsqu'ils sont admis au transport en trafic interne dans le pays d'origine. Les colis ne peuvent dépasser ni le poids de 5 kilos (11 livres Américaines) ni les dimensions suivantes: longueur maxima dans n'importe quel sens: 105 centimètres (trois pieds six pouces), longueur maxima et circonférence réunies: cent quatrevingts centimètres (six pieds).

Chaque colis doit être emballé de manière à permettre aux fonctionnaires de la douane et du chemin de fer délégués d'en vérifier facilement le contenu. Sont exclus du transport, outre les articles que se notifieront mutuellement les deux pays:

Les publications qui enfreignent les lois sur la propriété littéraire en vigueur dans la pays de destination; les poisons et les matières explosibles ou inflammables; les substances grasses, liquides ou facilement liquéfiables; les confitures et les pâtes; les animaux morts ou vivants sauf les insectes et les reptiles complètement desséchés; les fruits et les végétaux qui se décomposent facilement; les substances qui exhalent une mauvaise odeur; les billets, annonces ou circulaires de loteries; tous les objets obscènes ou immoraux; les objets qui sont de nature soit à endommager ou à blesser les personnes qui les manient.

2. Les colis admis par la présente Convention seront exempts de toute visite et de tout stationnement autres que ceux nécessités pour l'accomplissement des formalités en douane, ils seront transportés à destination par les moyens et voies les plus prompts tout en restant soumis aux lois et règlements respectifs du pays où ils voyagent.

ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect on the letter or letters double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at any address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed packages be detected they must be sent forward singly charged with new and distinct Parcel-Post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

2. In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, twelve cents; and for each additional pound or fraction of a pound, twelve cents.

3. In Haiti, for a parcel not exceeding one pound metric (one-half a kilogram) in weight, twelve cents, American gold; and for each additional pound or fraction of a pound, twelve cents, American gold.

4. The parcels shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge

ARTICLE 3.

Aucune lettre ni communication ayant le caractère d'une correspondance personnelle ne peut être jointe au colis, y être inscrite ou enfermée. Si une lettre ou une communication de l'espèce est découverte et si elle peut être enlevée au colis, elle sera remise à la poste; si elle ne peut être séparée du colis, celui-ci sera refusé. Toutefois, si les lettres ou des communications de même nature sont transportées par inadvertance, le pays de destination pourra les taxer au double du port conformément aux stipulations de la Convention postale universelle.

Aucun colis ne peut contenir d'autres colis revêtus d'adresses autres que celle qu'il porte. Si de semblables colis ou objets sont découverts dans un colis, ils sont expédiés séparément et taxés comme des envois distincts.

ARTICLE 4.

1. L'affranchissement des colis est obligatoire. Les taxes à payer au départ sont les suivantes:

2. Au départ d'Haiti pour un colis dont le poids n'excède pas une livre métrique (un demikilogramme), douze cents or Américain; et pour chaque livre en plus ou fraction de livre, douze cents or Américain.

3. Au départ des Etats-Unis d'Amérique: pour un colis dont le poids n'excède pas une livre (455 grammes), 12 cents.

4. Les colis sont délivrés aux destinataires par les bureaux désignés dans les adresses francs de tous frais de transport; cependant chaque pays peut, à son gré, percevoir du destinataire, pour factage et frais de formalités en douane, une taxe ne dépassant pas

Letters not to accompany parcels.

Rejection if found.

No inclosure for other address.

Rates of postage.

In United States.

In Haiti.

Delivery.

the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed five cents in the United States or five cents American gold in Haiti for each parcel, whatever its weight.

5 cents or Américain, en Haïti, et cinq cents dans les Etats-Unis.

#### ARTICLE V.

Certificate of mailing.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a Certificate of Mailing from the post office where the package is mailed, on a form like Form 1, annexed hereto.

Registry.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin.

Acknowledgment of receipt.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents in the United States or five cents, American gold in Haiti.

Notice to addressee.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them by a notice from the post office at destination.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Customs declaration.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of its contents, and value, date of mailing and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

Collection of duties.

2. The parcel in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

#### ARTICLE 5.

1. Au moment du dépôt d'un colis le bureau où le colis est remis au transport délivre à l'expéditeur un récépissé.

Au départ des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, il est fait usage du formulaire conforme au modèle 1 ci-annexé.

2. L'expéditeur peut faire enregistrer son colis conformément aux règlements du pays d'origine.

3. Sur demande formulée par l'expéditeur d'un colis enregistré, il lui sera envoyé un avis de réception de son envoi; chacun des pays pourra exiger, de ce chef, de l'expéditeur le paiement préalable d'une taxe n'excédant pas cinq cents pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et cinq cents, or Américain, en Haïti.

4. Les destinataires de colis enregistrés sont avisés de l'arrivée des colis par le bureau de destination.

#### ARTICLE 6.

1. L'expéditeur doit dresser, pour chaque colis, une déclaration en douane établie sur formulaire spécial (voir annexe 2 à la présente convention), qu'il collera sur le colis ou y attachera. Cette déclaration doit mentionner la description générale du colis, l'indication précise de son contenu et de sa valeur, la date d'expédition, la signature et le lieu de résidence de l'expéditeur.

2. Les colis sont soumis dans les pays de destination à tous droits et à tous règlements de douane qui y sont en vigueur pour assurer la perception des revenus douaniers; les droits de douane régulièrement dus sont perçus à la livraison conformément aux règles douanières du pays de destination.

ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees it collects on said parcels; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and Haiti, to be despatched to destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides; but must be forwarded, at the option of the despatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, marked "Parcels-Post" "Colis-Postaux" and securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by the regulations hereunder.

2. Each country shall promptly return empty to despatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes; unless some other arrangement shall be mutually agreed to.

3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

4. Each despatch of a Parcels-Post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the parcels sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee and his address, and the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of

ARTICLE 7.

Chaque pays conserve, à son profit, la totalité de l'affranchissement et des frais d'enregistrement et de remise à domicile qu'il perçoit à charge des colis; conséquemment la présente convention ne donne pas lieu à décomptes spéciaux entre les deux pays.

Retention of fees.

ARTICLE 8.

1. Les colis feront l'objet de dépêches distinctes à échanger directement entre la République d'Haiti et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Le pays d'origine doit expédier ses dépêches au pays de destination à ses frais et à l'aide des moyens dont il dispose. Les colis doivent être enfermés, au choix du pays d'origine, soit dans les récipients construits spécialement pour cet usage, soit dans des sacs ordinaires à dépêches, marqués "Parcels-Post" "Colis-Postaux" et clos solidement à l'aide de cachets à la cire ou autrement, conformément aux dispositions qui seront arrêtées de commun accord dans les règles pour l'exécution de la présente Convention.

Method of transportation.

2. Chaque pays renverra au bureau expéditeur par le plus prochain courrier, tous les sacs et récipients vides, sauf arrangement contraire à intervenir à ce sujet entre les deux administrations.

Return of sacks, etc.

3. Bien que les envois tombant sous l'application de la présente Convention soient transportés entre bureaux d'échange comme il vient d'être dit ci-dessus, les colis doivent être emballés de façon à garantir leur contenu contre les risques de perte, d'avarie ou de soustraction pendant leur transport à découvert du bureau de départ au bureau d'échange du pays d'origine et du bureau d'échange du pays de destination au bureau d'arrivée.

Packing.

4. Chaque dépêche doit être accompagnée d'un relevé dressé en double expédition, mentionnant tous les colis expédiés, leur numéro d'ordre, le nom de l'expéditeur, le nom du destinataire et son adresse, le contenu du colis et sa valeur déclarée pour la douane. Ce relevé, conforme au formulaire 3 annexé à la présente

Duplicated descriptive list.

such despatch, (see Form 3 annexed hereto).

convention, doit être enfermé dans l'un des récipients ou dans l'un des sacs dont se compose la dépêche.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### Exchange offices.

The stipulations of this Convention apply exclusively to the mails herein provided for and to be exchanged between the office of New York and such offices within the United States as may be designated hereafter by the Postmaster General of the United States and the office of Port-au-Prince, and such other offices in Haiti as may be designated hereafter by the Haitien Secretary of Finance and Commerce.

#### ARTICLE 9.

Les dispositions du présent arrangement s'appliquent exclusivement aux dépêches à échanger en exécution de la présente convention, entre le bureau de New York ainsi que les bureaux de poste qui pourraient être désignés ultérieurement par la direction générale des postes des Etats Unis, d'une part, et le bureau de Port-au-Prince, ainsi que les bureaux Haïtiens qui pourraient être désignés ultérieurement par le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finance et du Commerce d'Haïti d'autre part.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### Receipt of mail.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

##### Substitute parcel bill.

2. In the event of the parcel bill not having been received a substitute should be at once prepared.

##### Correction of errors.

3. Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered, should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a form "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

##### Nonreceipt of parcel.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the nonreceipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

##### Insufficient postage.

5. If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

##### Damaged parcels.

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

##### Presumption of delivery.

7. If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

#### ARTICLE 10.

1. Dès que la dépêche parvient au bureau d'échange destinataire, celui-ci en vérifie le contenu.

2. Si le relevé des colis n'est pas joint il est dressé d'office.

3. Toutes les erreurs d'inscription découvertes lors de la vérification sont reconnues, par un second employé, redressées et annotées pour être signalées au bureau expéditeur par bulletin de vérification envoyé sous enveloppe spéciale.

4. Si un colis inscrit au relevé n'est pas parvenu, le manquant est attesté par un second employé, puis l'inscription est biffée et le fait signalé immédiatement.

5. S'il est constaté qu'un colis est insuffisamment affranchi, il n'est pas supplée à l'insuffisance d'affranchissement mais le fait est signalé par bulletin de vérification.

6. S'il est constaté à l'arrivée qu'un colis est avarié ou mal conditionné, l'irrégularité est signalée en détail au bureau de départ.

7. Si celui-ci ne reçoit ni bulletin de vérification ni avis d'irrégularité, il considère la dépêche comme régulière sous tous les rapports et comme valablement livrée.

ARTICLE XI.

1. If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge, directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its receipt at the office of destination; and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel, a sum equal to the postage when first mailed; Provided, however, that parcels prohibited by Article II and those which do not conform to the conditions as to size, weight and value, prescribed by said Article, shall not necessarily be returned to the country of origin, but may be disposed of, without recourse, in accordance with the customs laws and regulations of the country of destination.

2. When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person; the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post office to the other.

3. An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Secretary of Finance and Commerce of Haiti, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Conven-

ARTICLE 11.

1. Tout colis qui ne peut être livré à son adresse ou qui est refusé doit être renvoyé sans frais au bureau d'échange expéditeur, trente jours après son arrivée au bureau de destination; le pays d'origine peut réclamer à l'expéditeur, pour le renvoi du colis, une taxe équivalente à celle payée au départ. Toutefois, les colis prohibés aux termes de l'article 2 et ceux qui ne réunissent pas les conditions de dimensions, poids et valeur prescrites par le même article ne doivent pas obligatoirement être renvoyés au pays d'origine et il peut en être disposé sans recours, conformément aux lois et règlements de douane du pays de destination.

2. Les colis qui ne peuvent être délivrés contenant des articles sujets à détérioration ou à corruption peuvent être détruits immédiatement ou, s'il est possible, vendus sans avis préalable ni formalités judiciaires au profit de l'ayant-droit; procès-verbal de la vente doit être adressé par le bureau de destination à celui de départ.

3. Toute demande de renvoi d'un colis doit être appuyée du montant du port dû pour la réexpédition de l'envoi au bureau d'origine calculé d'après les taxes postales ordinaires.

ARTICLE 12.

L'administration de chacun des pays contractants n'est responsable ni de la perte ni de l'avarie d'un colis et par conséquent ni l'expéditeur ni le destinataire ne sont fondés à réclamer aucune indemnité.

ARTICLE 13.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce d'Haiti, et le Directeur Général des Postes des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, sont autorisés à arrêter de commun accord telles mesures d'ordre et de détail ultérieures qu'ils jugeraient nécessaires à l'exécution de la

Inability to deliver.

Prohibited articles.  
*Ante*, p. 2.

Perishable articles.

Reforwarding.

Nonresponsibility for loss, etc.

Further regulations.

*Annex, p. 2.*

tion from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II of this Convention.

présente convention. Ils peuvent après entente préalable décider l'admission, sous certaines conditions, de colis contenant un ou plusieurs des objets prohibés en vertu de l'article 2.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Ratification.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Port-au-Prince as soon as possible.

Cette convention sera ratifiée par les pays contractants, selon leurs lois respectives, et les dites ratifications seront échangées dans la ville de Port-au-Prince le plus tôt que possible.

Effect.

It shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin upon the date of the exchange of said ratifications; and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either party upon six months previous notice given by one or the other.

Elle aura effet et les opérations sous la Convention commenceront à partir de la date de l'échange des dites ratifications et continueront en force et vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'elle sera terminée par une entente mutuelle, mais elle peut être annulée selon le vœu d'une ou de l'autre des parties contractantes sur une notification à cet effet signifiée six mois préalablement par l'une ou l'autre.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Port-au-Prince the twenty-sixth day of the month of August, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Fait en duplicata et signé à Port-au-Prince le 26ème jour du mois d'Août, mil neuf cent dix.

H. W. FURNISS  
*American Minister.*

*Le Ministre des  
Relations Extérieures*  
PÉTION P. ANDRÉ  
*Ministre des Finances par intérim du Gouvernement Haïtien.*  
S. MARIUS

Approved by Postmaster General.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti, signed on behalf of the United States at Port-au-Prince on the 26th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and ten, by Henry W. Furniss, American Minister, acting for and in my name as Postmaster General of the United States of America, under full powers vested in him to negotiate and sign a parcels-post convention with Haiti, is hereby approved.

[SEAL]

FRANK HARRIS HITCHCOCK,  
*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1911.

Approval.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

WILLIAM H. TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1911.

*Convention between the United States and Sweden defining the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers, signed at Washington, June 1, 1910; ratification advised by the Senate, June 13, 1910; ratified by the President, February 27, 1911; ratified by Sweden, February 3, 1911; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 18, 1911; proclaimed, March 20, 1911.*

June 1, 1910.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Sweden defining the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and ten, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Swedish languages, is word for word as follows:

Consular convention with Sweden.  
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden, being mutually desirous of defining the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers of the two countries, and deeming it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose, have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Majesty the King of Sweden, Herman Ludvig Fabian de Lagercrantz, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Presidenten i Amerikas Förenta Stater och Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige, lifvade af en gemensam önskan att bestämma de rättigheter, privilegier och förmåner, som böra tillkomma de båda ländernas konsulat tjänstemän, hafva funnit för godt att härom afsluta ett fördrag och hafva för sådant ändamål till sina fullmäktige utsett:

Presidenten i Amerikas Förenta Stater: Philander C. Knox, Amerikas Förenta Staters Statssekreterare,

Hans Majestät Konungen af Sverige: Herman Ludvig Fabian Lagercrantz, Dess Envoyé extraordinaire och Ministre plénipotentiaire i Washington,

hvilka, efter at hafva meddelat hvarandra sina fullmakter, som befunnits i god och behörig form, öfverenskommit om följande artiklar:

Contracting Powers.

Plenipotentiaries.

### ARTICLE I.

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities, and places, except those where it may not be

### ARTIKEL I.

En hvar af de höga fördragslutande parterna medgifver att mottaga den andra statens generalkonsuler, konsuler och vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter i alla sina hamnar, städer och

Consular officers recognized.

convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the High Contracting Parties without also applying to every other power.

öfriga platser, med undantag dock för sådana platser, hvarest det ej skulle vara lämpligt att erkänna dylika tjänstemän. Detta undantag skall emellertid icke tillämpas med afseende å en af de höga fördragsslutande parterna utan att jämväl tillämpas beträffande öfriga makter.

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTIKEL II.

Consular privileges,  
etc.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy reciprocally, in the States of the other, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities that are enjoyed by officers of the same rank and quality of the most favored nation. The said officers, before being admitted to the exercise of their functions and the enjoyment of the immunities thereto pertaining, shall present their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries. The Government of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall furnish the necessary exequatur free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, the said officers shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, privileges, and immunities granted by this Convention.

En hvar af de höga fördragsslutande parternas generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter skall i den andras stater ömsesidigt åtnjuta alla de privilegier, undantag och förmåner, som åtnjutas af tjänstemän af motsvarande rang och ställning tillhörande den mest gynnade nation. Innan sagda tjänstemän tillåtas utöfva sin verksamhet och åtnjuta därtill hörande förmåner, skola de förete fullmakt utfärdad i den form, som användes i deras respektive hemland. En hvar af de två höga fördragsslutande makternas regeringar skall afgiftsfritt förse dem med nödig exekvatur och vid företeende af denna handling skola de äga att åtnjuta de rättigheter, privilegier och förmåner, som tillförsäkrats dem i denna konvention.

Exequatur.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTIKEL III.

Exemptions of con-  
sular officers.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offenses which the local legislation qualifies as crimes and punishes as such; they shall be exempt from military billetings, service in the Regular Army or Navy, in the militia, or in the national guard; they shall likewise be exempt from all direct taxes—national, State, or municipal—imposed upon persons, either in the nature of capitation tax or in respect to their property, unless such taxes become due on ac-

Generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter, hvilka äro undersåtar i den stat, af hvilken de blifvit utnämnda, skola vara fritagna från häktning, utom då fråga är om sådana lagöfverträdelse, hvilka af lagstiftningen på platsen betecknas såsom brott och bestraffas såsom sådana; de skola vara frikallade från militärinkvartering och från tjänstgöring i den reguljära hären och flottan, i milisen eller nationalgardet; de skola likaledes vara fria från alla direkta skatter, vare sig unionella, stats- eller kommunalskatter, hvilka utgå antingen efter hufvudtalet eller i för-

count of the possession of real estate, or for interest on capital invested in the country where said officers exercise their functions, or for income from pensions of public or private nature enjoyed from said country. This exemption shall not, however, apply to consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, or consular agents engaged in any profession, business, or trade; but the said officers shall in such case be subject to the payment of the same taxes that would be paid by any other foreigner under the like circumstances.

#### ARTICLE IV.

When in a civil case a court of one of the two countries shall desire to receive the judicial declaration or deposition of a consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, who is a citizen of the State which appointed him, and who is engaged in no commercial business, it shall request him, in writing, to appear before it, and in case of his inability to do so it shall request him to give his testimony in writing, or shall visit his residence or office to obtain it orally, and it shall be the duty of such officer to comply with this request with as little delay as possible; but in all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office, and it shall be the duty of such officer to comply with said demand. A similar treatment shall also be extended to the consuls of the United States in Sweden, in the like cases.

hållande till egendom, för så vidt icke skyldigheten att betala sådan skatt beror på innehavandet af fast egendom, eller uppbärandet af ränta på kapital, som är placeradt i det land där ifrågavarande tjänstemän utöfva sin ämbetsverksamhet, eller inkomst af allmän eller enskild pension, som uppbäres från sagda land. Detta undantag skall dock icke omfatta generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler eller konsularagenter, hvilka utöfva yrke eller affärsverksamhet, utan dessa tjänstemän skola i sådana fall vara skyldiga att betala samma skatter, som en annan utlänning under enahanda omständigheter skulle vara skyldig att erlagga.

#### ARTIKEL IV.

När i civila mål domstol i något af de båda länderna önskar mottaga förklaring eller vittnesmål af en generalkonsul, konsul, vicegeneralkonsul, vicekonsul, deputy generalkonsul, deputy konsul eller konsularagent, som är undersåte i den stat, som utnämnt honom, och hvilken icke är sysselsatt i handelsrörelse, skall domstolen skriftligen anmoda honom att inställa sig inför densamma, och i händelse han är därtill förhindrad skall domstolen anmoda honom att afgifva skriftligt vittnesmål eller skall inställa sig i hans bostad eller ämbetslokal i ändamål att afhöra honom muntligen, och det åligger sådan tjänsteman att med så ringa tidsutdräkt som möjligt efterkomma sådan begäran, men i alla brottmål, som afses i art. 6 af tillägget till Förenta Staternas författning, enligt hvilken för brott anklagade äro tillförsäkrade rätt att inkalla vittnen till sin förmån, skall sådan konsultjänstemans inställelse inför domstolen begäras med all möjlig hänsyn till hans värdighet och åligganden såsom konsul, och åligger det sådan tjänsteman att efterkomma sådan begäran. Liknande behandling skall äfven tillkomma Förenta Staternas konsuler i Sverige i motsvarande fall.

Testimony from consular officers.

Criminal cases.

## ARTICLE V.

Arms and flags at consulates.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices the arms of their nation, with this inscription: Consulate-General, or Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, or Consular Agency of the United States or of Sweden.

They may also raise the flag of their country on their offices, except in the capital of the country when there is a legation there. They may in like manner raise the flag of their country over the boat employed by them in the port and for the exercise of their functions.

## ARTICLE VI.

Inviolability of consulates.

The consular offices shall at all times be inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices be used as places of asylum. When a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate. Nor shall consular officers be required to produce the official archives in court or to testify as to their contents.

## ARTICLE VII.

Ad interim officers.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Department of State at Washington or to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Sweden, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted to the incumbents.

## ARTIKEL V.

Generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter skola äga rätt att öfver ytterdörren till sin ämbetslokal anbringa sitt lands vapen, med inskrift: Förenta Staternas eller Svenska generalkonsulat (et), Konsulat (et), Vicekonsulat (et) eller Konsularagentur (en).

De skola också äga rätt att hissa sitt lands flagga på sina ämbetslokaler, utom i hufvudstaden i det land, där en beskickning finnes. De skola likaledes äga rätt att hissa sitt lands flagga å båt, som de i och för sin tjänsteutöfning använda i hamn.

## ARTIKEL VI.

Konsulatlokalen skall vid alla tillfällen vara okränkbar. Mynigheterna på platsen äga icke under någon förevändning intränga där eller under några omständigheter undersöka eller beslagtaga där förvarade handlingar. Under inga förhållanden må sådan lokal användas som asyl. Då en konsulat tjänsteman utöfvar annan verksamhet, skola konsulatets handlingar förvaras särskildt för sig. Icke heller skola konsulat tjänstemän vara skyldiga att inför domstol förete konsulatarkivet eller aflägga vittnesmål med afseende på dess innehåll.

## ARTIKEL VII.

I händelse af generalkonsulers, konsulers, vicegeneralkonsulers, vicekonsulers och konsularagenters död, oförmögenhet att utöfva tjänsten eller frånvaro skola deras kanslisters eller sekreterares, hvilkas officiella egenskap tidigare blifvit för the Department of State i Washington eller svenska utrikesdepartementet tillkännagifven, äga rätt att temporärt uppehålla deras tjänster och skola de under denna tjänsteutöfning åtnjuta alla de rättigheter, förmåner och undantag, som tillkomma de ordinarie innehafvarna af befattningen.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, so far as the laws of their country allow, with the approbation of their respective Governments, appoint vice-consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls, and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular district. These agents may be selected from among citizens of the United States or of Sweden, or those of other countries. They shall be furnished with a regular commission, and shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

## ARTIKEL VIII.

Generalkonsuler och konsuler skola, i den mån deras lands lagar tillåta sådant, kunna med sina respektive regeringars samtycke förordna vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy general-konsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter i de städer, hamnar och andra orter, hvilka äro belägna inom deras konsulatdistrikt. Dessa tjänstemän skola kunna utväljas bland Förenta Staternas eller Sveriges, eller andra länders undersåtar. De skola förseas med vederbörlig fullmakt, och skola åtnjuta de i denna konvention för konsultjänstemän stadgade förmåner, men äro underkastade de i Artikel III omförmälda förbehåll.

Vice and deputy consular officers, etc.

—*Ante*, p. 10.

## ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to address the authorities whether, in the United States, of the Union, the States, or the municipalities, or in Sweden, of the State, the Provinces, or the commune, throughout the whole extent of their consular district in order to complain of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Sweden, and for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the Government of the country where they exercise their functions.

## ARTIKEL IX.

Generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter skola inom sina distrikt hafva rätt att hänvända sig i Förenta Staterna till Unionens, Staternas eller municipala myndigheter samt i Sverige till stats- läns- eller kommunalmyndigheter för att besvära sig öfver hvarje öfverträdelse af de mellan Förenta Staterna och Sverige ingångna traktater och öfverenskommelser och i ändamål att beskydda sina landsmäns rättigheter och intressen. Om besvären icke föranleda tillfredsställande rättelse i de öfverklagade förhållandena, skola ofvannämnda konsultjänstemän, i frånvaro af diplomatisk representant för sitt land, direkt kunna hänvända sig till regeringen i det land, där de utöfva sitt ämbete.

Dealings with officials.

## ARTICLE X.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries may, as far as may be compatible with the laws of their own country, take

## ARTIKEL X.

De respektive ländernas generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter må, i den mån detta är förenligt med lagarna i deras eget land:

General consular powers. Depositions, authentications, etc.

at their offices, their private residences, at the residence of the parties concerned, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of the vessels of their own country and of passengers thereon, as well as the depositions of any citizen or subject of their own country; draw up, attest, certify, and authenticate all unilateral acts, deeds, and testamentary dispositions of their countrymen, as well as all articles of agreement or contracts to which one or more of their countrymen is or are party; draw up, attest, certify, and authenticate all deeds or written instruments which have for their object the conveyance or encumbrance of real or personal property situated in the territory of the country by which said consular officers are appointed, and all unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions, as well as articles of agreement or contracts relating to property situated or business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed; even in cases where said unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions, articles of agreement, or contracts are executed solely by citizens or subjects of the country within which said consular officers exercise their functions.

Effect of consular authentications.

All such instruments and documents thus executed and all copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul-general, vice-consul, deputy consul-general, deputy consul, or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received as evidence in the United States and in Sweden as original documents or authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up by and executed before a notary or public officer duly authorized in the country by which said consular officer was appointed; provided, always, that they have been drawn and executed in conformity to the laws and regula-

i sina ämbetslokaler, enskilda bostäder eller vederbörande parters bostäder, eller ombord å fartyg, upptaga förklaringar af befälhafvare och besättning å sitt eget lands fartyg eller passagerare å dessa, äfvensom af alla andra medborgare eller undersåtar i sitt eget land;

uppsätta, bevittna och bestyrka alla af sina landsmän utfärdade ensidiga rättshandlingar, öfverlåtelsehandlingar och testamentariska förordnanden, äfvensom alla skriftliga aftal och kontrakt, i hvilka en eller flera af deras landsmän äro parter;

uppsätta, bevittna och bestyrka alla skriftliga rättshandlingar eller urkunder, hvilka afse öfverlåtelse af eller förpliktelser, som påhvila fast eller lös egendom befintlig i den stat, hvars representanter de äro, äfvensom alla ensidiga urkunder, öfverlåtelsehandlingar och testamentariska förordnanden samt aftal och kontrakt, hvilka afse egendom, befintlig, eller transaktioner som skola äga rum i det land, af hvilket konsulatstjänstemannen är utsänd, äfven i sådana fall, då dessa ensidiga urkunder, öfverlåtelsehandlingar, testamentariska förordnanden, aftal och kontrakt utfärdas eller avslutas uteslutande af medborgare eller undersåtar i det land, hvarest sagda konsultjänstemän utöfva sin verksamhet.

Alla sådana på ofvan angifvet sätt tillkomna handlingar och urkunder äfvensom alla afskrifter och öfversättningar af dessa skola, då de äro vederbörligen bestyrkta af generalkonsul, konsul, vicegeneralkonsul, vicekonsul, deputy generalkonsul, deputy konsul eller konsularagent under dennes ämbetssigill, erkännas som bevismedel i Förenta Staterna och i Sverige, allt efter omständigheterna såsom originalhandlingar eller bestyrkta afskrifter, och skola äga samma kraft och verkan som om de hade blifvit upprättade af och underskrifna inför härtill bemyndigad notarie eller offentlig tjänsteman i det land, som konsultjänstemannen representerar; dock alltid under den

tions of the country where they are intended to take effect.

förutsättningen att de blifvit upprättade och undertecknade i enlighet med lagarna i det land, där de äro afsedda att medföra rättsverkan.

## ARTICLE XI.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of any differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. The local authorities shall not interfere except when the disorder that has arisen is of such a nature as to disturb tranquillity and public order on shore or in the port, or when a person of the country or not belonging to the crew shall be concerned therein.

In all other cases the aforesaid authorities shall confine themselves to lending aid to the said consular officers, if they are requested by them to do so, in causing the arrest and imprisonment of any person whose name is inscribed on the crew list whenever, for any cause, the said officers shall think proper.

## ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, vice-consuls, deputy consuls-general, deputy consuls, and consular agents may cause to be arrested the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews in any manner whatever, of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board

## ARTIKEL XI.

Vederbörande generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter skola äga uteslutande tillsyn öfver den inre ordningen på deras nation tillhöriga handelsfartyg, och skola ensamma handlägga alla tvister, som vare sig under resa eller i hamn kunna uppkomma mellan befälet och besättningen, utan undantag, särskildt hvad afser frågor om uppgörelse af hyrestvister och fullgörande af kontrakt. Mynigheterna på platsen skola icke ingripa utom i det fall, att oordning som uppstått är af sådan natur att den stör lugnet och den allmänna ordningen i land eller i hamnen, eller då någon af det egna landets undersåtar eller någon som icke tillhör besättningen är däri inblandad.

I alla andra fall skola ifrågavarande myndigheter inskränka sig till att lämna bistånd till nämnde konsultjänstemän, om de af dem härom anmodas, genom att låta anhålla och taga i fängsligt förvar hvarje person, hvilkens namn finnes införd på fartygets sjömansrulla, närhelst nämnda tjänstemän af en eller annan anledning finna sådant erforderligt.

## ARTIKEL XII.

Vederbörande generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler, vicekonsuler, deputy generalkonsuler, deputy konsuler och konsularagenter kunna låta anhålla officerare, sjöman och alla andra personer, som, i hvilken egenskap som helst, tillhöra besättningen på krigs- eller handelsfartyg tillhörande deras nation och hvilka gjort sig skyldiga till eller anklagats för att hafva rymt från sagda fartyg, i och för deras återstäl-

Authority in shipping matters.

Aid of local authorities.

Desertions from ships.

or back to their country. To this end they shall address the competent local authorities of the respective countries, in writing, and shall make to them a written request for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said ship's company. Upon such request thus supported, the delivery to them of the deserters can not be refused, unless it should be duly proved that they were citizens of the country where their extradition is demanded at the time of their being inscribed on the crew list. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of two months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, nor shall they be again arrested for the same cause.

If the deserter has committed any misdemeanor, and the court having the right to take cognizance of the offense shall claim and exercise it, the delivery of the deserter shall be deferred until the decision of the court has been pronounced and executed.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Salvage of vessels.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of vessels of the United States wrecked upon the coasts of Sweden, and of Swedish vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls-general, and vice-consuls of the two countries, respectively, and until their arrival by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local

Notices of ship-wrecks.

lande ombord eller hemsändande till sitt land. För sådant ändamål skola de skriftligen hänvända sig till vederbörande myndighet på platsen i respektive land, och ingiiva en skriftlig begäran om rymmarnas anhållande, till stöd för hvilken böra företes fartygets registreringscertifikat och sjömansrulla, eller andra offentliga handlingar, som utvisa, att de eftersökta personerna tillhöra fartyget. På sålunda styrkt begäran kan utlämnande af rymmarna till dem icke förvägras, för så vidt det icke i vederbörlig ordning visas, att de vid den tid, då deras namn infördes i sjömansrullan, vore medborgare i det land, därifrån utlämnandet begäres. Allt erforderligt bistånd och skydd skall lämnas för rymmarnas efterspanande, anhållande och tagande i förvar, och dessa skola äfven insättas och förvaras i landets fängelser på konsultjänstemännens anmodan och bekostnad, till dess tillfälle yppar sig att sända bort dem. Om emellertid sådant tillfälle icke skulle erbjuda sig under loppet af två månader, räknadt från dagen då de anhöllos, skola rymmarna försättas på fri fot och icke kunna af samma anledning ånyo anhållas.

Om rymmare begått någon förseelse och domstolen, som äger att döma öfver densamma, gör anspråk på och utför denna rätt, skall rymmarens utlämnande uppskjutas, till dess domstolens beslut afkunnats och verkställt.

## ARTIKEL XIII.

Alla åtgärder i sammanhang med bärgning af Förenta Staternas fartyg, som lidit skeppsbrott vid svenska kusten, och svenska fartyg, som lidit skeppsbrott vid Förenta Staternas kust, skola ske under ledning af de två ländernas respektive generalkonsuler, konsuler, vicegeneralkonsuler och vicekonsuler, och intill dessas ankomst, af vederbörande konsularagenter, där en agentur är upprättad. På orter och i hamnar, där ingen agentur förefinnes,

authorities until the arrival of the consular officer in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of wrecked property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if these do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

The intervention of the local authorities in these different cases shall occasion no expense of any kind, except such as may be caused by the operations of salvage and the preservation of the goods saved, together with such as would be incurred under similar circumstances by vessels of the nation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

In case of the death of any citizen of Sweden in the United States or of any citizen of the United States in the Kingdom of Sweden without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstances, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In the event of any citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties dying without will or testament, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the consul-general, consul, vice-consul-general, or vice-consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, or, in his absence, the representative of such consul-general, consul, vice-

skola myndigheterna på platsen, intill dess den konsul, inom hvilken distrikt skeppsbrottet inträffat, och hvilken omedelbart skall därom underrättas, kommit tillstådes, vidtaga alla erforderliga åtgärder för skyddande af lif och bevarande af den skeppsbrutna egendomen. Myndigheterna på platsen skola icke ingripa i annan mån än för ordningens upprätthållande, för skyddande af bärnarnas intressen, därest dessa icke tillhöra den skeppsbrutna besättningen, samt för bringande i verkställighet af de för in- och utförsel af bärgade varor gällande föreskrifter. Det är ofverenskommet, att sådana varor icke skola beläggas med några tullafgifter, därest de ej äro afsedda för förbrukning inom det land, där skeppsbrottet ägt rum. De lokala myndigheternas ingripande i dessa olika fall skall icke föranleda kostnad af något slag, med undantag för sådan kostnad, som föranledes af bärgningsåtgärder eller åtgärder för bevarande af bärgadt gods äfvensom sådan kostnad, som under liknande omständigheter skulle ådragas det egna landets fartyg.

Action of local authorities.

## ARTIKEL XIV.

Då någon svensk undersåte aflider i Förenta Staterna eller någon Förenta Staternas i Sverige, utan att i det land, där dödsfallet inträffat, efterlämna kända arfvingar eller af honom tillsätta testamentexekutorer, skola vederbörande myndigheter på platsen genast underrätta närmaste konsultjänsteman för det land den afidne tillhört, om dödsfallet, på det att vederbörande närmast intresserade omedelbart må där om erhålla erforderligt meddelande.

I det fall att medborgare i någon af de två fördragsslutande staterna aflider på den andra fördragsslutande statens område utan att efterlämna testamente skall generalkonsul, konsul, vicegeneralkonsul eller vicekonsul för det land den afidne tillhört eller, i hans frånvaro, sådan generalkonsuls, konsuls, vicegeneralkonsuls

Notice of death in one country of citizen of the other.

Authority over property of decedents.

consul-general, or vice-consul, shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, take charge of the property left by the deceased for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, and, moreover, have the right to be appointed as administrator of such estate.

Recognition of administration by consular officers.

It is understood that when, under the provisions of this article, any consul-general, consul, vice-consul-general, or vice-consul, or the representative of each or either, is acting as executor or administrator of the estate of one of his deceased nationals, said officer or his representative shall, in all matters connected with, relating to, or growing out of the settlement of such estates, be in such capacities as fully subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein the estate is situated as if said officer or representative were a citizen of that country and possessed of no representative capacity whatsoever.

Reciprocal rights of personal property.

The citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other Party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may in accordance with and acting under the provisions of the laws of the jurisdiction in which the property is found take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Most favored nation treatment in real estate.

As for the case of real estate, the citizens and subjects of the two Contracting Parties shall be treated on the footing of the most-favored nation.

eller vicekonsuls ställföreträdare, i den mån respektive landets lagar sådant tillåta, och i afvaktan på förordnande af boutredningsman omhändertaga den aflidnes kvarlåtenskap till förmån för dennes lagliga arfvingar och fordringsägare, intill dess förordnande om boutredning meddelats, äfvensom hafva rätt att blifva förordnad till utredningsman i ett sådant bo.

Det är öfverenskommet att, då, jämlikt bestämmelserna i denna artikel, generalkonsul, konsul, vicegeneralkonsul eller vicekonsul eller deras ställföreträdare uppträder såsom exekutor eller utredningsman för dödsboet efter någon af sina aflidna landsmän, skall ifrågavarande tjänsteman eller ställföreträdare i alla frågor, som hafva afseende på, sammanhånga med eller härröra af en sådan boutredning, i denna sin egenskap vara fullständigt underkastad domstolarnas rättskipning i det land, där egendomen finnes, som om sagda tjänsteman eller ställföreträdare vore medborgare i detta land och icke beklädde någon befattning som annat lands ställföreträdare.

Medborgare i hvar och en af de fördragsslutande staterna skola kunna disponera öfver sin lösa egendom inom den andra statens jurisdiktionsområde, genom försäljning, gåfva, testamente eller på annat sätt, och deras successorer, hvilka äro medborgare i det andra landet, skola kunna ärfva deras lösa egendom vare sig genom testamente eller *ab intestato* samt i enlighet med och under iakttagande af bestämmelserna i lagen inom det jurisdiktionsområde, där egendomen befinnes sig, taga densamma i besittning, vare sig personligen eller genom ombud, och efter fri vilja disponera öfver densamma, utan att betala andra afgifter än sådana som medborgare i det land, där egendomen finnes, äro skyldiga att i liknande fall erlägga.

Hvad angår fast egendom skola medborgare och undersåtar i de båda fördragsslutande staterna behandlas på grundvalen af mest gynnad nation.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTIKEL XV.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective Constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington as soon as possible within the period of one year. In case neither Party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this Convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the Parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Denna konvention skall förblifva i kraft under tio år, räknadt från dagen för utväxlande af ratifikationsinstrumenten, hvilka skola upprättas i enlighet med de båda landens författningar och utväxlas i Washington snarast möjligt och inom ett år. Därest ingendera parten senast tolf månader före sagda tioårsperiods utgång tillkännagifver sin afsikt att icke förnya konventionen skall den förblifva gällande ytterligare ett år, och så vidare från år till år, till utgången af ett år sedan endera parten uppsagt densamma.

Till bekräftande hvaraf vederbörande befullmäktigade undertecknat denna konvention och forsett den med sina sigill.

Upprättadt i två exemplar i Washington den första juni ettusen niohundra ock tio.

Duration.

Notice of termination.

Signatures.

[SEAL]  
[SEAL]

P C KNOX  
H. L. F. LAGERCRANTZ

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

Ratifications exchanged.

Proclamation.

March 26, 1910.

*Parcel-post convention between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil signed in Rio de Janeiro, March 26, 1910.*

Parcel-post convention with Brazil.  
Preamble.

With the view to promote the improvement of the postal relations between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, the undersigned,

Irving B. Dudley, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, acting for and in the name of Frank Harris Hitchcock as Postmaster General of the United States of America, on behalf of the United States of America,

And

José Maria da Silva Paranhos do Rio-Branco, Minister of State for Foreign Relations, and Francisco Sá, Minister of State for Ways and Public Works, on behalf of the United States of Brazil,

By virtue of the authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a Parcel-Post system of exchange between the two countries.

#### ARTICLE I.

Scope of convention.

The provisions of this Convention apply exclusively to the parcel-post system of exchange proposed in it and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Convention, which shall continue as heretofore; and all arrangements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under this Convention.

#### ARTICLE II.

Articles admitted to the mails.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this agreement, articles of merchandise and mail matter (except let-

No intuito de melhorar as relações postaes entre os Estados Unidos do Brasil e os Estados Unidos da America, os abaixo assignados,

José Maria da Silva Paranhos do Rio-Branco, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores, e Francisco Sá, Ministro de Estado da Viação e Obras Publicas, por parte dos Estados Unidos do Brasil,

E

Irving B. Dudley, Embaixador Extraordinario e Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos da America, procedendo em lugar e em nome de Frank Harris Hitchcock como Ministro dos Correios (Postmaster General) dos Estados Unidos da America, por parte dos Estados Unidos da America,

Em virtude dos poderes que receberam, convieram nos seguintes artigos para o estabelecimento de um systema de permutação de encomendas postaes entre os dois paizes.

#### ARTIGO I.

As disposições da presente Convenção applicam-se exclusivamente á permutação de encomendas pelo systema nella estabelecido e não alteram os accórdos actualmente existentes em virtude da Convenção Postal Universal, que continuarão como até aqui; e todas as disposições que se seguem applicar-se-ão ás malas permutadas em virtude da presente Convenção.

#### ARTIGO II.

1. Serão incluídos nas malas permutadas segundo este accôrdo artigos mercantis e objectos (excepto cartas, bilhetes postaes,

ters, post cards, written matter, and the articles mentioned in the following section) of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no parcel may exceed eleven pounds (five kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches (one hundred and five centimeters); greatest length and girth combined, six feet (one hundred and eighty centimeters) and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by Postmasters and Customs officers.

2. The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this agreement:

(a) Sealed parcels, but unsealed parcels may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles, provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles, and that the package is so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily removed;

(b) Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination;

(c) Poisons, explosives, and inflammable substances; also fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, unless packed so as to thoroughly protect other articles from damage in case of accident;

(d) Live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried;

(e) Fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor;

(f) Lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles;

(g) Articles which may in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

3. All admissible articles mailed in one country for the

manuscriptos e os artigos mencionados no paragrafo seguinte) de qualquer natureza admittidos em qualquer condição no serviço interno do paiz de origem, uma vez que não exceda cada encomenda o peso de cinco kilogrammas (onze libras), nem as seguintes dimensões: comprimento, em qualquer direcção, cento e cinco centímetros (tres pés e seis polegadas); comprimento e circumferencia combinados, cento e oitenta centímetros (seis pés); devendo ser empacotadas e fechadas de modo a permittir facilmente o exame do seu conteúdo pelos empregados do Correio e da Alfandega.

2. E' prohibido expedir os seguintes objectos pelas malas permutadas em virtude d'este accôrdo:

(a) Envoltorios fechados, salvo quando contiverem objectos que não possam ser transmittidos sem perigo em receptaculos abertos, uma vez que o conteúdo do receptaculo fechado seja visivel ou precisamente descripto na parte exterior d'esse receptaculo, e que a encomenda esteja envolvida de modo que a parte externa possa ser removida com facilidade;

(b) Publicações contrarias ás leis relativas ao direito de propriedade litteraria do paiz de destino;

(c) Venenos, explosivos, e inflammaveis; tambem substancias gordurosas, liquidas e de facil liquefacção salvo quando acondicionadas de modo que os outros objectos fiquem completamente protegidos em caso de accidente;

(d) Animaes vivos ou mortos, excepto insectos e reptis mortos e inteiramente seccos;

(e) Fructas e vegetaes de facil decomposição e substancias que exalem mau cheiro;

(f) Bilhetes de loteria, circulars ou annuncios sobre loterias; e quaesquer objectos immoraes ou obscenos;

(g) Objectos que possam deteriorar as malas ou prejudicar os empregados que as manejem.

3. Todos os artigos admissiveis postados em um dos dois paizes

Requirements.

Articles prohibited.

Freedom from inspection, etc.

other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for the collection of customs duties; and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

para outro, ou recebidos do outro em um d'elles, estarão isentos de qualquer detenção ou inspecção, excepto as exigidas para a cobrança dos direitos de alfandega; e serão expedidos pela via mais rapida a seu destino, ficando sujeitos na sua transmissão ás leis e regulamentos de cada paiz.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTIGO III.

Letters not to accompany parcels.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence may not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

1. Nenhuma carta ou comunicação com o caracter de correspondencia pessoal poderá acompanhar, ser escripta sobre qualquer encomenda ou ser nella incluída.

Rejection if found.

2. Parcels which contain any such article, referred to in section one of this article, shall be accepted only when the said article is separable from the parcel, other wise the parcel shall be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination shall collect on the letter or letters double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

2. As encomendas que contiverem qualquer objecto que incida no paragraho primeiro d'este artigo, sómente serão aceitas quando o referido objecto fôr separavel da encomenda; no caso contrario será esta regeitada. Entretanto, se taes objectos forem inadvertidamente expedidos, o paiz de destino os taxará em dobro, de conformidade com a Convenção Postal Universal.

No inclosure for other address.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed packages be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

3. Encomenda alguma poderá conter objectos destinados a serem entregues a um endereço que não seja o indicado na propria encomenda. Se algum objecto dessa natureza fôr descoberto, será encaminhado como encomenda diferente, e como tal ser-lhe-á applicada uma nova e distincta taxa conforme a tarifa das encomendas postaes.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ARTIGO IV.

Rates of postage.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

1. As seguintes taxas serão em todos os casos pagas adiantada e integralmente em sellos do paiz de origem, a saber:

In Brazil.

In the United States of Brazil, for a parcel not exceeding one pound (four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, four hundred reis, and for each additional pound or fraction thereof, four hundred reis; and in the United States of America, for a parcel not exceeding one pound (four hundred and sixty grams) in

Nos Estados Unidos do Brasil, por encomenda até quatrocentas e sessenta grammas (uma libra) de peso, quatrocentos reis, e por cada quatrocentas e sessenta grammas (uma libra) ou fracção d'esse peso excedente, mais quatrocentos reis; e nos Estados Unidos da America, por encomenda até uma libra (qua-

weight, twelve cents, and for each additional pound or fraction thereof, twelve cents.

2. The parcels shall be promptly delivered to addresses at the Post Office of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery, a charge the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed five cents in the United States of America for each parcel whatever its weight, or six cents, or the equivalent, per pound (four hundred and sixty grams) weight in the United States of Brazil, provided that the amount of such delivery charge shall be so fixed by the United States of Brazil, from time to time, if necessary, that the amount thereof plus the postage, paid, as aforesaid, by the sender at the rate of twelve cents per pound, shall not make the total charges on any American parcel delivered in Brazil so high as to place it at a disadvantage in comparison with parcels sent through the mail from England, Germany and other European countries.

#### ARTICLE V.

1. The sender may upon request at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from the post office where the parcel is mailed, a certificate of mailing on a form like form 1 annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered parcel shall be returned to the sender when requested; but the post office of origin may require of the sender a fee therefor not exceeding five cents or two hundred reis.

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trocentas e sessenta grammas) de peso, doze cents, e por cada libra (quatrocentas e sessenta grammas) ou fracção d'este peso excedente, mais doze cents.

2. As encomendas serão entregues sem demora no Correio de destino, livres de taxas postaes; mas o paiz de destino poderá cobrar do destinatario, para o serviço interior da entrega da encomenda, uma taxa cujo total será fixado de accôrdo com o regulamento local, e que não deverá exceder em caso algum á importancia de cinco cents, nos Estados Unidos da America, por encomenda de qualquer peso, ou de seis cents, ou seu equivalente, nos Estados Unidos do Brasil, por quatrocentas e sessenta grammas (uma libra de peso) comtanto que o total da taxa de entrega seja fixado nos Estados Unidos do Brasil, de tempos em tempos, se necessario, de modo que a importancia d'ella sommada com a do porte pago pelo remittente, como já ficou dito, na razão de doze cents por libra, não torne o total das taxas de qualquer encomenda americana entregue nos Estados Unidos do Brasil tão elevado que a colloque em condição desvantajosa comparada com as expedidas pelos Correios da Inglaterra, Allemanha e outros paizes da Europa.

Delivery.

#### ARTIGO V.

1. O remittente de uma encomenda poderá, na occasião de a expedir, obter do Correio expedidor um certificado conforme á formula 1, aqui annexa.

2. O remittente poderá igualmente fazel-a registrar, pagando, além da importancia do porte, a taxa de registro no paiz de origem.

3. Um aviso de recebimento será devolvido ao remittente se este o exigir; mas o Correio de origem poderá exigir do remittente a taxa respectiva, a qual não deverá exceder de duzentos réis ou cinco cents.

Certificate of mailing.

Post, p. 28.

Registry.

Acknowledgment of receipt.

Notice to addressees.

4. The addressees of registered parcels shall be advised of the arrival of the parcels by a notice from the Post Office of destination.

4. Os destinatarios de encomendas registradas receberão do Correio de destino um aviso de chegada.

#### ARTICLE VI.

#### ARTIGO VI.

Customs declaration.

1. To each parcel there shall be attached a Customs declaration, containing a clear description of the same, made by the sender on a special form (see form 2 annexed hereto), giving a description of its address, value, contents, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence.

1. A cada encomenda será junta para a Alfandega uma descrição clara da mesma, organizada pelo remetente em formula especial (annexo 2) com indicação do endereço, valor, conteúdo e data da entrega ao Correio, e a assignatura e residencia do remetente.

Post, p. 29.

Collection of duties.

2. Parcels shall be subject in the country of destination to all the customs duties thereof, which shall be duly collected on delivery in accordance with the Customs regulations of the country of destination.

2. As encomendas ficarão sujeitas no paiz de destino a todos os direitos aduaneiros, que serão devidamente cobrados na ocasião da entrega, de conformidade com os regulamentos da Alfandega de destino.

#### ARTICLE VII.

#### ARTIGO VII.

Retention of fees.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees it collects on said parcels; consequently there shall be no settlement of accounts between the two countries.

Cada paiz guardará para si o total das taxas de transmissão, registro e entrega que cobrar sobre as encomendas, não havendo, portanto, ajuste de contas entre os dois paizes.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

#### ARTIGO VIII.

Method of transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as component parts of the mails exchanged between the United States of Brazil and the United States of America, to be dispatched to destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides; but must be forwarded at the option of the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the service, or in ordinary mail bags, marked «Parcel-Post», (encomendas), securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually agreed upon.

1. As encomendas serão consideradas como partes componentes das malas permutadas entre os Estados Unidos do Brasil e os Estados Unidos da America, expedidas pelo paiz de origem a expensas suas e pelos meios de que dispor, e deverão sel-o, á opção do Correio expedidor, em caixotes expressamente feitos para isso, ou em saccos usuaves de mala, marcados «encomendas» (Parcel-Post), fechados com segurança, com lacre ou por outro processo, adoptado de commum accôrdo.

Return of sacks.

2. Each country shall return empty to the dispatching office by the next mail, all such boxes or bags.

2. Cada paiz devolverá vasillos, pela primeira expedição, todos os caixotes ou malas ao Correio de origem.

Packing.

3. All articles should be so carefully packed as to be safely transported in the ordinary mails.

3. Todos os objectos serão cuidadosamente acondicionados, de modo a serem transportados sem prejuizo da sua integridade nas malas ordinarias.

4. Each dispatch of parcel-post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name and address of the sender and of the addressee, and the declared contents and value; which list must be inclosed in one of the boxes or bags of such dispatch (See form 3, attached hereto).

4. Cada expedição de mala de encomendas postaes será acompanhada de uma lista descriptiva, em duplicata, de todos os pacotes que a compuzerem, indicando distinctamente o numero de cada volume, o nome e o endereço do remetente e do destinatario, o conteúdo e o valor declarado; lista essa que será incluída em um dos caixotes ou saccos da expedição. (Vide a formula 3, aqui appensa).

Duplicate descriptive list.

Post, p. 31.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The exchange of mails under this convention shall, until otherwise mutually agreed upon, be effected on the part of United States of Brazil through the offices of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Recife (Pernambuco), Belem do Pará, São Paulo, and such other offices as may be designated from time to time; and, on the part of the United States of America, through the Exchange Post Office of New York, and such other offices as may be designated from time to time, and in conformity with such regulations relative to the details of the exchange, as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

#### ARTIGO IX.

Emquanto outra cousa não fôr mutuamente combinada, a permutação de malas segundo esta Convenção effectuar-se-á, nos Estados Unidos do Brasil, por intermedio dos Correios de Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Recife (Pernambuco), Belém do Pará, São Paulo, e por outros que possam ser opportunamente designados; e, nos Estados Unidos da America, por intermedio do Exchange Post Office de Nova York, e de outros que possam ser designados opportunamente, e de conformidade com os regulamentos relativos aos pormenores da permutação, que possam ser mutuamente determinados como essenciaes á segurança e á expedição das malas e á protecção da renda das Alfandegas.

Exchange offices.

#### ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the Office of destination, that Office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the parcel bill not having been received, a substitute shall at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the parcel bill which may be discovered, shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a «Verification Certificate», to be sent in a special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the

1. Logo que chegar uma expedição ao Correio do destino, deverá ella ser conferida.

2. Caso não seja recebida a guia, será immediatamente preparada uma subsidiaria.

3. Os erros nas guias de encomendas, depois de verificados por um segundo empregado, serão rectificados e notados por meio de um boletim de verificação para conhecimento da Repartição remetente, expedido em envolvero especial.

4. Se não fôr recebida uma encomenda relacionada em lista, far-se-á, depois de verificada a falta por dois empregados, a

Receipt of mail.

Substitute parcel bill.

Correction of errors.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

bill shall be cancelled, and the fact likewise reported at once to the post-office of origin.

Insufficient postage.

5. If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

Damaged parcels.

6. Full particulars of parcels received in a damaged or imperfect condition shall be reported in the same manner.

Presumption of delivery.

7. If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly dispatched and delivered, having been found correct in all respects.

menção correspondente na guia, e o facto será immediatamente comunicado ao Correio de origem.

5. Se fôr encontrada uma encumenda insufficientemente franqueada, não se applicará a taxa de insufficiencia, mas essa circumstancia será comunicada no boletim de verificação.

6. Serão assignaladas do mesmo modo com todas as particularidades as encumendas recebidas em máo estado ou damnificadas.

7. Se não fôr recebido pelo Correio de origem, boletim ou nota de erro, a encumenda será considerada como devidamente expedida e entregue, tendo sido, encontrada, a todos os respeitos, em boas condições.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Inability to deliver.

1. When a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused by the addressee, the sender shall be consulted (through the Administration of the country of origin) as to its disposal. If within six months of the dispatch of the notice of nondelivery the office of destination shall not have received instructions from the sender, the parcel shall be treated as abandoned.

Return to sender.

2. Requests from the sender for the return to origin shall be accompanied by the amount necessary to furnish return postage at the rate originally charged.

Perishable articles.

3. When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or sold for the benefit of the right person, without previous notice or judicial formality, the particulars of each sale being communicated to the Post Office of origin.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Nonresponsibility for loss, etc.

The Post Office Department of neither of the contracting countries will be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel; consequently, no indemnity can be claimed by the senders or addressees.

#### ARTIGO XI.

1. Quando a encumenda não puder ser entregue ao destinatario ou fôr por este recusada, será consultado o remetente (pela Administração do paiz de origem) sobre o modo por que pretende dispor d'ella. Se dentro de seis mezes da data da expedição do aviso, o Correio do destino não receber instrução alguma do remetente, a encumenda será tida como abandonada.

2. O pedido de devolução pelo remetente será acompanhado da importância necessaria para o pagamento do porte de devolução igual ao primitivamente cobrado.

3. Sempre que o conteúdo de uma encumenda que não tenha podido ser entregue estiver sujeita a deterioração, será immediatamente destruido, se fôr isso necessario, ou, vendido, em beneficio de quem de direito, sem prévio aviso ou formalidade judicial, dando-se das particularidades de cada venda conhecimento ao Correio de origem.

#### ARTIGO XII.

As administrações dos Correios dos dois paizes contractantes não serão responsaveis pela perda ou avaria de qualquer encumenda. Consequentemente, nenhuma indemnisação poderá ser reclamada pelos remetentes ou destinatarios.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Minister of Public Works of the United States of Brazil and the Postmaster General of the United States of America may, by agreement, exclude, on account of insecurity in conveyance, or for any other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or dispatching parcels as provided by this Convention; and shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention; and may, by mutual agreement, prescribe for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by article two of this Convention.

ARTIGO XIII.

O Ministro de Estado dos <sup>Further regulations, etc.</sup> Negocios da Viação e Obras Publicas, nos Estados Unidos do Brasil, e o Ministro dos Correios (Postmaster General), nos Estados Unidos da America, poderão, mediante accôrdo, privar, por motivo de insegurança no transporte, ou por qualquer outra causa, certas estações do Correio, respectivamente, em um e outro paiz, da faculdade de receber e expedir encomendas de conformidade com a presente Convenção; e, bem assim, mediante accôrdo, poderão ampliar os regulamentos de ordem e detalhe do modo que fôr julgado necessario para a execução da presente Convenção; e, igualmente, poderão, mediante mutuo accordô, autorisar a expedição por mala de qualquer dos objectos excluidos pelo artigo segundo desta Convenção.

*Ante, p. 21.*

ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible.

It shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin upon the date of the exchange of said ratifications; and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either party upon six months previous notice, given by one to the other.

Done in duplicate and signed at Rio de Janeiro the twenty-sixth day of the month of March one thousand nine hundred and ten.

[SEAL] IRVING B. DUDLEY.  
[SEAL] RIO-BRANCO.  
[SEAL] FRANCISCO SÁ.

ARTIGO XIV.

A presente Convenção será ratificada pelos paizes contractantes de conformidade com as leis respectivas, e as ratificações serão trocadas na cidade do Rio de Janeiro logo que seja possível.

Terá effeito e as suas disposições começarão a ser executadas a partir do dia da troca das ditas ratificações; e continuará em vigor até que termine por accôrdo mutuo; mas poderá ser annullada por qualquer das duas Partes contractantes mediante aviso prévio de seis mezes dado por uma á outra.

Feito em duplicata e assignado no Rio de Janeiro aos vinte e seis dias do mez de Março de mil novecentos e dez.

[SEAL] RIO-BRANCO.  
[SEAL] FRANCISCO SÁ.  
[SEAL] IRVING B. DUDLEY

*Ratification.*

*Effect.*

*Signatures.*

Form No. 1.

FORM No. 1.

*Parcel Post.*

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here to-day.	
Office Stamp.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster General.	

FORMULA N. 1.

*Encommendas postaes.*

Uma encommenda com o endereço abaixo foi depositada aqui nesta data.	
Carimbo da Repartição	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
E' dado este certificado a fim de informar o remetente da entrega ao Correo de uma encommenda, não indicando para a Repartição responsabilidade alguma em relação á mesma encommenda.	

FORM No. 2.

Form No. 2.

PARCEL-POST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL				
Date stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION		Place to which the parcel is addressed	
Description of parcel (state whether box, basket, bag, etc.)	Contents	Value	Per cent	Total customs charges
Date of posting:..... 19... Signature and address of sender: ..... .....				
For use of Post Office only and to be filled up at the Office of exchanges.				
Parcel Bill No.....: No. of rates prepaid.....: Entry No.....				

FORMULA N. 2.

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Form No. 3.

## FORMULA N. 3

ENCOMENDAS DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL PARA OS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA.						
Carimbo de data da Repartição dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.		Carimbo de data da Repartição dos Estados Unidos da America.				
Gula No. ....						
Data..... Pelo "....."						
Folha No. ....						
Numero	Origem do volume	Nome do remetente	Endereço	Observações		
<p>Quando for necessaria mais de uma folha para a nota das encomendas expedidas, bastará que as particularidades abaixo sejam lançadas na ultima folha da guia.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 2px;"> <p>Numero total das encomendas expedidas pela mala para os Estados Unidos da America.....</p> <p>Numero de caixas ou outros receptaculos formando a remessa.....</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 2px;"> <p style="text-align: right;">Kilogs.</p> <p>Peso total da remessa.....</p> <p>Pesos dos receptaculos a deduzir.....</p> <p>Peso liquido das encomendas.....</p> </td> </tr> </table>					<p>Numero total das encomendas expedidas pela mala para os Estados Unidos da America.....</p> <p>Numero de caixas ou outros receptaculos formando a remessa.....</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Kilogs.</p> <p>Peso total da remessa.....</p> <p>Pesos dos receptaculos a deduzir.....</p> <p>Peso liquido das encomendas.....</p>
<p>Numero total das encomendas expedidas pela mala para os Estados Unidos da America.....</p> <p>Numero de caixas ou outros receptaculos formando a remessa.....</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Kilogs.</p> <p>Peso total da remessa.....</p> <p>Pesos dos receptaculos a deduzir.....</p> <p>Peso liquido das encomendas.....</p>					
Firma do empregado na Repartição do Brasil.			Firma do empregado nos Estados Unidos da America.			
.....			.....			

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Brazil, signed on behalf of the United States at Rio de Janeiro on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and ten, by Irving B. Dudley, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, acting for and in my name as Postmaster General of the United States, under full powers vested in him, is hereby approved.

[SEAL]

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,  
Postmaster General of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1911.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Brazil, signed at Rio de Janeiro on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and ten, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified. Approval.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

WM H. TAFT.

By the President:

P. C. KNOX

*Secretary of State*

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1911.*

February 21, 1911.

*Treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, at Washington, February 21, 1911; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendment, February 24, 1911; ratified by the President, March 2, 1911; ratified by Japan, March 31, 1911; ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, April 4, 1911; proclaimed, April 5, 1911.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Commerce and navigation with Japan.  
Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two nations, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between their respective countries will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Yasuya Uchida, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

### ARTICLE I.

Rights of domicile, trade, etc.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

Equality of taxes, etc.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects.

Protection of persons and property.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy

in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native citizens or subjects, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native citizens or subjects.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Exemption from military service, etc.

## ARTICLE II.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

Dwellings, etc., to be respected.

## ARTICLE III.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Consular officers recognized.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

Exequaturs.

## ARTICLE IV.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The citizens or subjects of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

Freedom of commerce and navigation.

## ARTICLE V.

The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Regulation of import duties.  
Post, p. 40.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Equality of export duties, etc.

Equality of prohibitions.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Exemption from transit duties, etc.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native citizens or subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Rights of limited liability companies, etc.

Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Equality of imports.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

Equality of exports.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in vessels of the United States or in Japanese vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Port privileges to be reciprocal.

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

## ARTICLE X.

Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of the United States or that of Japan and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in Japan and in the United States be deemed to be vessels of the United States or of Japan, respectively.

Nationality of vessels.

## ARTICLE XI.

No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

Equality of port dues, etc.

## ARTICLE XII.

Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy, in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

Privilege to vessels in postal service.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of the United States and Japan, respectively. It is, however, understood that the citizens or subjects of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Coasting trade exception.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

Discharging at different ports.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any other State shall be extended to the citizens or subjects of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Extension of favored-nation privileges of commerce and navigation.

## ARTICLE XV.

Protection of patents, trade-marks, and designs.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native citizens or subjects in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Former treaty superseded.  
Vol. 29, p. 848.

The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Commencement and duration.

The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

Termination.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

Exchange of ratifications.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of the Christian era, corresponding to the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji.

PHILANDER C KNOX [SEAL]  
Y. UCHIDA [SEAL]

Consent of the Senate.

And whereas, the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States to the ratification of the said Treaty was given with the understanding "that the treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States,' approved February 20th 1907; "

Vol. 34, p. 898.

And whereas, the said understanding has been accepted by the Government of Japan;

Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas, the said Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Tokyo, on the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty, as amended, and the said understanding to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

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DECLARATION.

Declaration.

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

Control of emigration  
by Japan.

Y. UCHIDA

FEBRUARY 21, 1911.

*Protocol of provisional tariff arrangement between the United States and Japan. Signed at Washington, February 21, 1911; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendment, February 24, 1911; ratified by the President, March 2, 1911; ratified by Japan, March 31, 1911; ratifications exchanged at Tokyo, April 4, 1911; proclaimed, April 5, 1911.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Tariff arrangement  
with Japan.  
Preamble.

Whereas a Protocol of a provisional tariff arrangement between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the original of which Protocol, being in the English language is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Protocol.

### PROTOCOL.

Stipulation.  
Article, p. 35.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulation in regard to Article V of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan signed this day to replace on the 17th of July, 1911, the Treaty of the 22nd of November, 1894:

Tariff provisions of  
former treaty main-  
tained.  
Vol. 29, p. 848.  
Signatures.

Pending the conclusion of a treaty relating to tariff, the provisions relating to tariff in the Treaty of the 22nd of November, 1894, shall be maintained.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of the Christian era, corresponding to the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji.

[SEAL]  
[SEAL]

PHILANDER C KNOX  
Y. UCHIDA

Ratifications ex-  
changed.

And whereas, the said Protocol, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Tokyo, on the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Protocol to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of April in the year year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.

WM H TAFT

*Arrangement between the United States and other Powers relative to the repression of the circulation of obscene publications. Signed at Paris, May 4, 1910; ratification advised by the Senate, January 13, 1911; ratified by the President, February 4, 1911; ratification of the United States deposited with the Government of the French Republic March 15, 1911; proclaimed, April 18, 1911.*

May 4, 1910.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an Arrangement between the United States of America and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, and Switzerland relative to the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and ten, the original of which Arrangement, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Repression of obscene publications.  
Preamble.

[Translation.]

#### ARRANGEMENT RELATIF À LA RÉPRESSION DE LA CIRCULATION DES PUBLICATIONS OBSCÈNES.

#### ARRANGEMENT RELATIVE TO THE REPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Les Gouvernements des Puissances désignées ci-après, également désireux de faciliter, dans la mesure de leurs législations respectives, la communication mutuelle de renseignements en vue de la recherche et de la répression des délits relatifs aux Publications obscènes, ont résolu de conclure un Arrangement à cet effet et ont, en conséquence, désigné leurs Plénipotentiaires qui se sont réunis en Conférence, à Paris, du 18 avril au 4 mai 1910, et sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

The Governments of the Powers hereinbelow named, equally desirous of facilitating within the scope of their respective legislation, the mutual interchange of information with a view to tracing and repressing offences connected with obscene publications, have resolved to conclude an arrangement to that end and have, in consequence, designated their plenipotentiaries who met in conference at Paris from April 18 to May 4, 1910, and agreed on the following provisions:

Contracting Powers.

#### ARTICLE PREMIER.

Chacun des Gouvernements contractants s'engage à établir ou à désigner une autorité chargée:

1° De centraliser tous les renseignements pouvant faciliter la recherche et la répression des actes constituant des infractions à leur législation interne en matière d'écrits, dessins, images ou objets

#### ARTICLE I.

Each one of the Contracting Powers undertakes to establish or designate an authority charged with the duty of

(1) Centralizing all information which may facilitate the tracing and repressing of acts constituting infringements of their municipal law as to obscene writings, drawings, pictures or articles, and

Authority to be established.

Duties.

obscènes, et dont les éléments constitutifs ont un caractère international;

2° De fournir tous renseignements susceptibles de mettre obstacle à l'importation des publications ou objets visés au paragraphe précédent comme aussi d'en assurer ou d'en accélérer la saisie, le tout dans les limites de la législation interne;

3° De communiquer les lois qui auraient déjà été rendues ou qui viendraient à l'être dans leurs États, relativement à l'objet du présent Arrangement.

Notification to contracting Governments.

Les Gouvernements contractants se feront connaître mutuellement, par l'entremise du Gouvernement de la République française, l'autorité établie ou désignée conformément au présent article.

#### ART. 2.

Direct correspondence.

L'autorité désignée à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> aura la faculté de correspondre directement avec le service similaire établi dans chacun des autres États contractants.

#### ART. 3.

Communication of bulletins.

L'autorité désignée à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> sera tenue, si la législation intérieure de son pays ne s'y oppose pas, de communiquer les bulletins des condamnations prononcées dans ledit pays aux autorités similaires de tous les autres États contractants, lorsqu'il s'agira d'infractions visées par l'article 1<sup>er</sup>.

#### ART. 4.

Adhesion of other Powers.

Les États non signataires sont admis à adhérer au présent Arrangement. Ils notifieront leur intention à cet effet par un acte qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française. Celui-ci en enverra, par la voie diplomatique, copie certifiée conforme à chacun des États contractants et les avisera, en même temps, de la date du dépôt.

the constitutive elements of which bear an international character.

(2) Supplying all information tending to check the importation of publications or articles referred to in the foregoing paragraph and also to insure or expedite their seizure all within the scope of municipal legislation.

(3) Communicating the laws that have already been or may subsequently be enacted in their respective States in regard to the object of the present Arrangement.

The Contracting Governments shall mutually make known to one another, through the Government of the French Republic, the authority established or designated in accordance with the present Article.

#### ARTICLE II.

The authority designated in Article I shall be empowered to correspond directly with the like service established in each one of the other Contracting States.

#### ARTICLE III.

The authority designated in Article I shall be bound, if there be nothing to the contrary in the municipal law of its country, to communicate bulletins of the sentences passed in the said country to the similar authorities of all the other Contracting States in cases of offences coming under Article I.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Non-Signatory States will be permitted to adhere to the present Arrangement. They shall notify their intention to that effect by means of an instrument which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic. The said Government shall send through diplomatic channel a certified copy of the said instrument to each one of the Contracting States and shall at the same time apprise them of the date of deposit.

Six mois après cette date, l'Arrangement entrera en vigueur dans l'ensemble du territoire de l'État adhérent, qui deviendra ainsi État contractant.

## ART. 5.

Le présent Arrangement entrera en vigueur six mois après la date du dépôt des ratifications.

Dans le cas où l'un des États contractants le dénoncerait, cette dénonciation n'aurait d'effet qu'à l'égard de cet État.

La dénonciation sera notifiée par un acte qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française. Celui-ci en enverra, par la voie diplomatique, copie certifiée conforme à chacun des États contractants et les avisera en même temps de la date du dépôt.

Douze mois après cette date, l'Arrangement cessera d'être en vigueur dans l'ensemble du territoire de l'État qui l'aura dénoncé.

## ART. 6.

Le présent Arrangement sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront déposées à Paris dès que six des États contractants seront en mesure de le faire.

Il sera dressé de tout dépôt de ratifications un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise, par la voie diplomatique, à chacun des États contractants.

## ART. 7.

Si un État contractant désire la mise en vigueur du présent Arrangement dans une ou plusieurs de ses colonies, possessions ou circonscriptions consulaires judiciaires, il notifiera son intention à cet effet par un acte qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française. Celui-ci en enverra, par la voie diplomatique, copie certifiée conforme à chacun des États contractants et les avisera, en même temps, de la date du dépôt.

Six months after that date the Arrangement will go into effect throughout the territory of the adhering State which will thereby become a Contracting State.

## ARTICLE V.

The present Arrangement shall take effect six months after the date of deposit of the ratifications.

In the event of one of the Contracting States denouncing it, the denunciation would only have effect in regard to that State.

The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic. The said Government shall send through the diplomatic channel a certified copy thereof to each one of the Contracting States and at the same time apprise them of the date of deposit.

Twelve months after that date the Arrangement shall cease to be in force throughout the territory of the denouncing State.

Effect.

Denunciation by  
one Power.

## ARTICLE VI.

The present Arrangement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as six of the Contracting States shall be in position to do so.

A procès verbal of every deposit of ratifications shall be drawn up and a certified copy thereof shall be delivered through the diplomatic channel to each one of the Contracting States.

Ratification.

## ARTICLE VII.

Should a Contracting State wish to enforce the present Arrangement in one or more of its colonies, possessions or consular court districts, it shall notify its intention to that effect by an instrument which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic. The said Government shall send through the diplomatic channel a certified copy to each one of the Contracting States and at the same time apprise it of the date of the deposit.

Enforcement in  
colonies, etc.

Six mois après cette date, l'Arrangement entrera en vigueur dans les colonies, possessions ou circonscriptions consulaires judiciaires visées dans l'acte de notification.

La dénonciation de l'Arrangement par un des États contractants pour une ou plusieurs de ses colonies, possessions ou circonscriptions consulaires judiciaires s'effectuera dans les formes et conditions déterminées à l'alinéa 1<sup>er</sup> du présent article. Elle portera effet douze mois après la date du dépôt de l'acte de dénonciation dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française.

## ART. 8.

Date of signature.

Le présent Arrangement, qui portera la date du 4 mai 1910, pourra être signé à Paris, jusqu'au 31 juillet suivant, par les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances représentées à la Conférence relative à la répression de la circulation des Publications obscènes.

Fait à Paris, le quatre mai mil neuf cent-dix, en un seul exemplaire, dont une copie conforme sera délivrée à chacun des Gouvernements signataires.

Pour l'Allemagne:

Signé:

(L.S.) ALBRECHT LÉNTZE.

(L.S.) CURT JOËL.

Pour l'Autriche et pour la Hongrie:

Signé:

(L.S.) A. NEMES,

*Chargé d'Affaires d'Autriche-Hongrie.*

Pour l'Autriche:

Signé:

(L.S.) J. EICHHOFF,

*Conseiller de Section Imperial Royal autrichien.*

Pour la Hongrie:

Signé:

(L.S.) G. LERS,

*Conseiller ministériel Royal hongrois.*

Pour la Belgique:

Signé:

(L.S.) JULES LEJEUNE.

(L.S.) ISIDORE MAUS.

Pour le Brésil:

Signé:

(L.S.) J.C. DE SOUZA BANDEIRA.

Six months after that date the Arrangement shall go into effect in the colonies, possessions or consular court districts specified in the instrument of notification.

The denunciation of the Arrangement by one of the Contracting States in behalf of one or more of its colonies, possessions or consular court districts will be effected in the form and under the conditions set forth in the first paragraph of this Article. It will become operative twelve months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of denunciation in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The present Arrangement which will bear date of May 4, 1910, may be signed at Paris until the following 31st of July by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the Conference relative to the repression of the circulation of obscene publications.

Done at Paris, the fourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and ten in a single copy of which a certified copy shall be delivered to each one of the signatory Powers.

For Germany:

Signed

(L.S.) ALBRECHT LEUTZE.

(L.S.) CURT JOEL.

For Austria and Hungary:

Signed

(L.S.) A. NEMES,

*Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary.*

For Austria:

Signed

(L.S.) J. EICHHOFF,

*Austrian Imperial and Royal Section Counselor.*

For Hungary:

Signed

(L.S.) G. LERS,

*Hungarian Royal Ministerial Counselor.*

For Belgium:

Signed

(L.S.) JULES LEJEUNE.

(L.S.) ISIDORE MAUS.

For Brazil:

Signed

(L.S.) J.C. DE SOUZA BANDEIRA.

Pour le Danemark:	For Denmark:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) C. E. COLD.	(L. s.) C. E. COLD.
Pour l'Espagne:	For Spain:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) OCTAVIO CUARTERO.	(L. s.) OCTAVIO CUARTERO.
Pour les États-Unis:	For the United States:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) A. BAILLY-BLANCHARD.	(L. s.) A. BAILLY-BLANCHARD.
Pour la France:	For France:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) R. BÉRENGER.	(L. s.) R. BÉRENGER.
Pour la Grande-Bretagne:	For Great Britain:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) E. W. FARNALL.	(L. s.) E. W. FARNALL.
(L. s.) F. S. BULLOCK.	(L. s.) F. S. BULLOCK.
(L. s.) G. A. AITKEN.	(L. s.) G. A. AITKEN.
Pour l'Italie:	For Italy:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) J. C. BUZZATTI.	(L. s.) J. C. BUZZATTI.
(L. s.) GEROLAMO CALVI.	(L. s.) GEROLAMO CALVI.
Pour les Pays-Bas:	For the Netherlands:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) A. DE STUERS.	(L. s.) A. DE STUERS.
(L. s.) RETHAAN MACARE.	(L. s.) RETHAAN MACARE.
Pour le Portugal:	For Portugal:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) COMTE DE SOUZA ROZA.	(L. s.) COUNT DE SOUZA ROZA.
Pour la Russie:	For Russia:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) ALEXIS DE BELLEGARDE.	(L. s.) ALEXIS DE BELLEGARDE.
(L. s.) WLADIMIR DÉRUGINSKY.	(L. s.) WLADIMIR DERUGINSKY.
Pour la Suisse:	For Switzerland:
Signé:	Signed
(L. s.) LARDY.	(L. s.) LARDY.
Pour copie certifiée conforme:	
<i>Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Chef</i>	
<i>du Service du Protocole,</i>	
ARMAND MOLLARD.	

And whereas, the said Arrangement has been duly ratified by the Governments of the United States, Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Switzerland, and the ratifications of the said Governments were, as provided for by Article 6 of the said Arrangement, deposited by their respective Plenipotentiaries with the Government of the French Republic on March 15, 1911;

Ratifications deposited.

*Ante*, p. 43.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Arrangement to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

April 18, 1908.

*Treaty between the United States and Salvador for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Signed at San Salvador, April 18, 1911; ratification advised by the Senate, May 22, 1911; ratified by the President, June 8, 1911; ratified by Salvador, May 11, 1911; ratifications exchanged at San Salvador, July 10, 1911; proclaimed, July 13, 1911*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Extradition  
Salvador.  
Preamble.

with Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

### TREATY OF EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND EL SALVADOR.

Contracting Powers.

The United States of America and the Republic of El Salvador having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes and offenses hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries—

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, William Heimké, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said United States, at San Salvador, and the President of the Republic of El Salvador, Don Manuel Castro Ramírez, Under Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA y la República de EL SALVADOR, juzgando conveniente para la mejor administración de justicia y la prevención de delitos dentro de sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que toda persona acusada ó convicta de los delitos que más adelante se enumeran y que se halle prófuga de la justicia, deba ser recíprocamente entregada bajo ciertas circunstancias, han resuelto concluir un tratado á este propósito, y han nombrado por sus respectivos plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al señor WILLIAM HEIMKE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de dichos Estados Unidos en El Salvador, y

El Presidente de la República de El Salvador, al doctor don MANUEL CASTRO RAMIREZ, Sub-Secretario de Estado en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores,

quienes después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, encontrados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

## ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of El Salvador shall, upon mutual requisition duly made as herein provided, deliver up to justice any person who may be charged with, or may have been convicted of any of the crimes specified in Article II of this Treaty committed within the jurisdiction of one of the Contracting Parties, who shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other, provided that such surrender shall take place only upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed.

## ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this Treaty, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, manslaughter when voluntary; poisoning or infanticide.
2. The attempt to commit murder.
3. Rape, abortion, carnal knowledge of children under the age of twelve years.
4. Mayhem and other wilful mutilation causing disability or death.
5. Bigamy.
6. Arson.
7. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life.
8. Crimes committed at sea:
  - (a) Piracy, as commonly known and defined by the law of Nations, or by Statute;
  - (b) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so;

## ARTICULO I

Los Gobiernos de Estados Unidos de América y de El Salvador en virtud de requerimiento mútuo hecho debidamente según lo que en este Tratado se dispone, entregarán á la justicia, á toda persona acusada ó condenada por cualquiera de los delitos especificados en el artículo II, cometido dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las Partes Contratantes, que buscare asilo ó fuere encontrada en los territorios de la otra, con tan de que la entrega tenga lugar en vista de pruebas de criminalidad que según las leyes del lugar en donde se asilare el prófugo ó persona acusada justificaren su detención y enjuiciamiento, si el delito hubiese sido cometido allí.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.

## ARTICULO II

Serán entregadas conforme las disposiciones de este Tratado las personas que hayan sido acusadas ó condenadas por cualquiera de los delitos siguientes:

- 1.—Asesinato, comprendiendo los delitos clasificados con los nombres de parricidio, homicidio voluntario, envenenamiento ó infanticidio.
- 2.—Tentativa de cualquiera de esos delitos.
- 3.—Violación, aborto, comercio carnal con menores de doce años.
- 4.—Mutilación de parte del cuerpo, ó cualquiera lesión voluntaria que cause inhabilidad para el trabajo, ó muerte.
- 5.—Bigamia.
- 6.—Incendio.
- 7.—Voluntaria é ilegal destrucción ú obstrucción de ferrocarriles, que ponga en peligro la vida humana.
- 8.—Delitos cometidos en el mar:
  - a)—Piratería, según se define comunmente por Derecho Internacional ó por estatutos (leyes).—
  - b)—Hundimiento ó destrucción culpable de un buque en el mar, ó tentativa para ejecutarlo.

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Attempt to murder.

Rape, etc.

Mayhem, etc.

Bigamy.

Arson.

Injuries to railroads.

Crimes committed at sea.  
Piracy.

Destroying vessels.

Mutiny.	(c) Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the Captain or Commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel;	c)—Motín ó conspiración por dos ó más miembros de la tripulación ú otras personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar con objeto de rebelarse contra la autoridad del Capitán ó Comandante de tal buque, ó apoderarse del mismo por fraude ó violencia.
Assault on ship-board.	(d) Assault on board ships upon the high seas with intent to do bodily harm.	d)—Abordaje de un buque en alta mar con intención de causar daños corporales.
Burglary.	9. Burglary, defined to be the act of breaking into and entering the house of another in the night time with intent to commit a felony therein.	9.—El acto de allanar la casa de otro en horas de la noche con el propósito de cometer delito.
Feloniously entering offices, etc.	10. The act of breaking into and entering the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking houses, saving banks, trust companies, insurance companies, or other buildings not dwellings, with intent to commit a felony therein.	10.—Allanamiento de las oficinas del Gobierno ó de las autoridades públicas. ó de las oficinas de Bancos, Casas Bancarias, Cajas de Ahorro, Compañías de trust, Compañías de Seguros, ú otros edificios que no sean habitaciones, con objeto de cometer delito.
Robbery.	11. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another, goods or money by violence or by putting him in fear.	11.—Robo, entendiéndose por tal la sustracción de bienes ó dinero de otro con violencia ó intimidación.
Forgery.	12. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.	12.—Falsificación ó expendición de documentos falsificados.
Forgery of public documents.	13. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including Courts of Justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of the same.	13.—Falsificación y suplantación de actos oficiales del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública incluso los Tribunales de Justicia, ó la expendición ó el uso fraudulento de los mismos.
Counterfeiting.	14. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, created by National, State, Provincial, Territorial, Local or Municipal Governments, banknotes or other instruments of public credit, counterfeit seals, stamps, dies and marks of State or public administrations, and the utterance, circulation or fraudulent use of the above mentioned objects.	14.—Fabricación de moneda falsa, acuñada ó papel, de títulos ó cupones de deuda pública, creada por autoridades nacionales, de Estado, provinciales, territoriales, locales ó municipales, Billetes de Banco ú otros valores de crédito público, de sellos, timbres, troqueles, marcas falsas de administraciones del Estado ó públicas y la expendición, circulación ó uso fraudulento de cualquiera de los objetos antes mencionados.
Embezzling public funds.	15. Embezzlement or criminal malversation committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party by public officers or depositaries, where the amount embezzled exceeds two hundred dollars (or Salvadorean equivalent).	15.—Desfalco ó malversación criminal cometida dentro de la jurisdicción de una de ambas partes por empleados ó depositarios públicos, siempre que la suma desfalcada exceda de doscientos dollars (ó su equivalente en moneda salvadoreña).—

16. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired, salaried or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, when the crime or offence is punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries, and where the amount embezzled exceeds two hundred dollars (or the Salvadorean equivalent).

17. Kidnapping of minors or adults, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them or their families, or for any other unlawful end.

18. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property, horses, cattle, or live stock, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars (or Salvadorean equivalent) or more, or receiving stolen property, of that value, knowing it to be stolen.

19. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretences or receiving any money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, where the amount of money or the value of the property so obtained or received exceeds two hundred dollars (or Salvadorean equivalent).

20. Perjury or subornation of perjury.

21. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director or officer of any Company or Corporation, or by any one in any fiduciary position, where the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated exceeds two hundred dollars (or Salvadorean equivalent).

22. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

23. The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes as an accessory before or after the fact,

16.—Desfalco realizado por cualquiera persona ó personas asalariadas ó empleadas, en detrimento de sus patrones ó principales, cuando el delito tenga pena de prisión u otro castigo corporal conforme á las leyes de ambos países y cuando la suma desfalcada exceda de doscientos dollars (ó su equivalente en moneda salvadoreña).—

17.—Secuestro de menores ó adultos, definido como la sustracción ó detención de persona ó personas para exigirles dinero á ellas ó á sus familias, ó para algún otro fin ilegítimo.

18.—Hurto, definido como la sustracción de efectos, bienes muebles, caballos, ganados ú otros semovientes, ó dinero por valor de veinticinco dollars en adelante (ó su equivalente en moneda salvadoreña), ó recibir esos bienes hurtados, de ese valor, sabiendo que son hurtados.

19.—Obtener por títulos falsos, dinero, valores realizables ú otros bienes, ó recibirlos sabiendo que han sido obtenidos ilegítimamente, siempre que la suma de dinero ó el valor de los bienes así adquiridos ó recibidos exceda de doscientos dollars (ó su equivalente en moneda salvadoreña).—

20.—Falso testimonio ó soborno de testigos.

21.—Fraude ó abuso de confianza cometido por depositarios, banqueros, agentes, factores, síndicos, ejecutores, administradores, guardianes, directores ó empleados de cualquiera compañía ó corporación ó por cualquiera persona que desempeñe un puesto de confianza, siempre que la suma de dinero ó el valor de los bienes estafados exceda de doscientos dollars (ó su equivalente en moneda salvadoreña).

22.—Delitos y ofensas contra las leyes de ambos países sobre la supresión de la esclavitud y el comercio de esclavos.

23.—Procederá así mismo la extradición de los complices, antes ó después del hecho, en cualquiera de los delitos enumeradas, con tal

Embezzling by employees.

Kidnaping.

Larceny.

Obtaining money by false pretences, etc.

Perjury.

Breach of trust.

Slave trading.

Accessories.

provided such participation be punishable by imprisonment by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

de que la participación tenga pena de prisión según las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes.

### ARTICLE III.

### ARTICULO III

No surrender for political offenses.

The provisions of this Treaty shall not import claim of extradition for any crime or offence of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offences; and no person surrendered by or to either of the Contracting Parties in virtue of this Treaty shall be tried or punished for a political crime or offence. When the offence charged comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, either consummated or attempted, the fact that the offence was committed or attempted against the life of the Sovereign or Head of a foreign State, or against the life of any member of his family, shall not be deemed sufficient to sustain that such a crime or offence was of a political character, or was an act connected with crimes or offences of a political character.

Attempts, etc., against Head of State not a political crime.

Decision of Government final.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this Article, the decisions of the authorities of the Government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition shall be final.

Las disposiciones de este Tratado no darán derecho de extradición por delito alguno de carácter político ni por actos conexos con ellos; y ninguna persona entregada por ó á una ú otra de las Partes Contratantes en virtud de este Tratado será juzgada ó castigada por delito político. Cuando el delito imputado comprende un acto de homicidio, asesinato ó de envenenamiento, ya sea consumado ó intentado, el hecho de haber sido cometido ó intentado el delito contra la vida del Soberrano, ó jefe de un Estado extranjero, ó contra la vida de cualquier miembro de su familia no será considerado motivo suficiente para sostener que tal delito ha sido de carácter político ó un acto conexo con delitos de carácter político.

Si surgiere cuestión sobre si un caso entra en las disposiciones de este artículo, serán definitivas las decisiones de las autoridades del Gobierno ante quien se ha hecho la demanda de extradición, ó que la haya concedido.

### ARTICLE IV.

### ARTICULO IV

Trial limited to offense for which extradited.

No person shall be tried or punished for any crime or offence other than that for which he was surrendered without the consent of the Government which surrendered him, which may, if it think proper, require the production of one of the documents mentioned in Article XI of this Treaty.

Post, p. 52.

Ninguna persona será juzgada ó castigada por otro delito ú ofensa que no sea aquel ó aquella por que ha sido entregada, sin el consentimiento del Gobierno que hizo la extradición, el cual puede, si lo cree conveniente, exigir la presentación de uno de los documentos mencionados en el artículo XI de este Tratado.

### ARTICLE V.

### ARTICULO V

Limitation of time.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof, when, from lapse of time or other lawful cause, according to the laws of the place within the jurisdiction of which the crime

El criminal evadido no será entregado con arreglo á las disposiciones del presente Tratado cuando por el trascurso del tiempo ó por otra causa legal, con arreglo á las leyes del punto dentro de

was committed, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the offence for which the surrender is asked.

cuya jurisdicción se cometió el crimen, el delincuente se halle exento de ser castigado ó procesado por el delito que motiva la demanda de extradición.

#### ARTICLE VI.

If a fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof, be actually under prosecution, out on bail or in custody, for a crime or offence committed in the country where he has sought asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be determined, and, until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

#### ARTICULO VI

Si el criminal evadido cuya entrega puede reclamarse con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente Tratado se halla actualmente enjuiciado, libre confianza ó preso por cualquier delito cometido en el país en que buscó asilo ó haya sido condenado por el mismo, la extradición podrá demorarse hasta tanto que terminen las actuaciones y el criminal sea puesto en libertad con arreglo á derecho.

Persons under prosecution in country where found.

#### ARTICLE VII.

If a fugitive criminal claimed by one of the parties hereto, shall be also claimed by one or more powers pursuant to treaty provisions, on account of crimes committed within their jurisdiction, such criminal shall be delivered to that State whose demand is first received.

#### ARTICULO VII

Si un reo prófugo reclamado por una de las Partes Contratantes, fuere reclamado también por una ó más Potencias conforme á las disposiciones de tratados, por razón de delitos cometidos dentro de su jurisdicción, tal reo será entregado al Estado de quien se reciba primero la demanda.

Persons claimed by other countries.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Under the stipulations of this Treaty, neither of the Contracting Parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens.

#### ARTICULO VIII

Bajo las estipulaciones de este Tratado, ninguna de las Partes Contratantes estará obligada á entregar sus propios ciudadanos.

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The expense of the arrest, detention, examination and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has preferred the demand for extradition.

#### ARTICULO IX

Los gastos de arresto, detención, exámen y transporte del acusado serán pagados por el Gobierno que ha intentado la demanda de extradición.

Expenses.

#### ARTICLE X.

Everything found in the possession of the fugitive criminal at the time of his arrest, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offence, or which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime, shall, so far as practicable, according to the laws of either of the Contracting Parties,

#### ARTICULO X

Todo lo que se encuentre en poder del criminal fugado al tiempo de su captura, ya sea producto del delito ó que pueda servir de prueba del mismo, será, en cuanto sea posible, con arreglo á las leyes de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes, entregado con el reo, al tiempo de su ex-

Disposal of articles seized with person.

be delivered up with his person at the time of the surrender. Nevertheless the rights of a third party with regard to the articles aforesaid shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE XI.

## Territory affected.

The stipulations of this Treaty shall be applicable to all territory wherever situated, belonging to either of the Contracting Parties or in the occupancy and under the control of either of them, during such occupancy or control.

## Requisitions.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the Contracting Parties. In the event of the absence of such Agents from the country or its seat of Government, requisition may be made by superior Consular officers.

## Preliminary arrests.

It shall be competent for such Diplomatic or superior Consular officers to ask and obtain a mandate or preliminary warrant of arrest for the person whose surrender is sought, whereupon the judges and magistrates of the two Governments shall respectively have power and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person charged, in order that he or she may be brought before such judge or magistrate, that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of the fugitive.

## Delivery of fugitive.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the Republic of El Salvador, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the State in which the request for the surrender is made.

tradición. Sin embargo, se respetarán debidamente los derechos de tercero con respecto á los objetos mencionados.

## ARTICULO XI

Las estipulaciones de este Tratado serán aplicables á todo territorio donde quiera que esté situado, perteneciente á cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes ó en posesión ó bajo el control de una ú otra de ellas, durante tal posesión ó control.

Las demandas para la entrega de reos prófugos de la justicia se harán por los respectivos agentes diplomáticos de las Partes Contratantes. En el evento de estar ausentes del país ó de su asiento tales agentes, puede la demanda hacerse por Funcionarios Consulares Superiores.

Los Representantes Diplomáticos ó Funcionarios Consulares Superiores serán competentes para pedir y obtener una orden de arresto preventivo contra la persona cuya extradición se pide, y desde luego los jueces y magistrados de los dos Gobiernos, respectivamente, tendrán facultad á virtud de queja hecha bajo juramento, de expedir orden para la aprehensión de la persona acusada, á efecto de que sea traída ante el juez ó magistrado, para que sean oídas y consideradas las pruebas de criminalidad; y si en vista de ellas, fuese conceptuada suficiente la prueba para decretar su detención, será deber del juez ó magistrado que actúa hacerlo constar así á la autoridad competente para que libre orden de entrega del prófugo.

La extradición de prófugos según las disposiciones de este Tratado será efectuada en los Estados Unidos y en la República de El Salvador, respectivamente, en conformidad á las leyes que regulan la extradición, actualmente vigentes en el Estado en que ha sido hecha la solicitud de extradición.

## ARTICLE XII.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive in the United States are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proof, complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States, shall be made by an agent of the Government of El Salvador before a judge or magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases.

When, under the provisions of this Article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of El Salvador, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender accompanied by the necessary evidence of his guilt has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

## ARTICLE XIII.

In every case of a request made by either of the two Contracting Parties for the arrest, detention or extradition of fugitive criminals, the legal officers or fiscal ministry of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, shall assist the officers of the Government demanding the extradition before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their or its power; and no claim whatever for compensation for any of the services so rendered shall be made against the Government demanding the extradition, provided however, that any officer or officers of the surrendering Government so giving assistance, who shall, in the usual course of their duty, receive no salary or compensation

## ARTICULO XII

Si se pidiese por telégrafo el arresto y detención de un prófugo que se encuentre en los Estados Unidos, ó alguna otra información antes de exhibir prueba formal, se presentará demanda con juramento, como lo disponen los estatutos de los Estados Unidos, por un agente del Gobierno del Salvador ante un juez ó magistrado autorizado para dar órdenes de arresto en casos de extradición. Y cuando se pidiere arrestar y detener á un prófugo en la República del Salvador, de conformidad con las disposiciones de este artículo, se ocurrirá á la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, la cual hará las gestiones necesarias á efecto de asegurar la detención provisional del inculpado.

Applications for  
provisional arrest.  
In United States.

In Salvador.

Cesará la detención provisional del prófugo y será puesto en libertad, si no se hubiere presentado formal solicitud de extradición acompañada de las pruebas necesarias de su delito de acuerdo con las estipulaciones de este Tratado, dentro de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su arresto ó detención provisional.

Release if evidence  
etc., is not produced.

## ARTICULO XIII

Siempre que se presente una reclamación por cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes para el arresto, detención ó extradición de criminales evadidos, los funcionarios de justicia ó el Ministerio fiscal del país en que se sigan los procedimientos de extradición, auxiliarán á los del Gobierno que la pida ante los respectivos Jueces y Magistrados, por todos los medios legales que estén á su alcance, sin que puedan reclamar, del Gobierno que pida la extradición, remuneración alguna por los servicios prestados; sin embargo, los funcionarios del Gobierno que concede la extradición, que hayan prestado su concurso para la misma y que en el ejercicio ordinario de sus funciones no reciban otro salario ni remuneración que determinados

Legal assistance.

Compensation.

other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the Government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts or services performed by them, in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

honorarios por los servicios prestados, tendrá derecho á percibir del Gobierno que pida la extradición los honorarios acostumbrados por los actos ó servicios realizados por ellos, en igual forma y proporción que si dichos actos ó servicios hubiesen sido realizados en procedimientos criminales ordinarios, con arreglo á las leyes del país á que dichos funcionarios pertenezcan.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## ARTICULO XIV

Transit of persons extradited from other country.

The conveyance through the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties of any person, not being a citizen of the country to be passed through, extradited by a third Power to either of them for any of the crimes specified in this Treaty, will be permitted if, in the case of the United States, the authority of the Secretary of State and, in that of El Salvador, that of the Minister for Foreign Relations, is first obtained.

La conducción á través de los territorios de una ú otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes, de una persona, que no sea ciudadano del país que ha de atravesarse, entregada por una tercera Potencia á una ú otra de ellas por cualquiera de los delitos especificados en este Tratado, será permitida respecto de los Estados Unidos, previa autorización del Secretario de Estado, respecto del Salvador, con la del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

## ARTICLE XV.

## ARTICULO XV

Effect.

This Treaty shall take effect from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof; but either Contracting Party may at any time terminate the same on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

Tendrá efecto este Tratado desde el día del canje de sus ratificaciones; pero una ú otra Parte Contratante puede en cualquier tiempo denunciarlo dando aviso á la otra, con seis meses de anticipación de su intención de hacerlo cesar.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at San Salvador or at Washington as soon as possible.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado serán canjeadas en San Salvador ó en Washington, tan pronto como sea posible.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above Articles, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

En testimonio de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado las estipulaciones que preceden y han puesto abajos sus sellos, en dos ejemplares, en inglés y español.

Done in duplicate, at the City of San Salvador, this eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Hecho en duplicado, en la ciudad de San Salvador, el día dieciocho de abril de mil novecientos once.

(SEAL) WILLIAM HEIMKÉ.  
(SEAL) M. CASTRO R.

(SELLO) WILLIAM HEIMKÉ.  
(SELLO) M. CASTRO R.

Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of San Salvador, on the tenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

January 6, 1909.

*Treaty between the United States and France for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Paris, January 6, 1909; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendment, April 5, 1909; ratified by the President, May 25, 1911; ratified by France, June 27, 1911; ratifications exchanged at Paris, June 27, 1911; proclaimed, July 26, 1911.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Extradition with  
France.  
Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the French Republic providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nine, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and French languages is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

CONVENTION D'EXTRADITION ENTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE ET LA FRANCE.

Contracting Powers.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a new treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and have appointed for that purpose the following plenipotentiaries:

LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, désirant affirmer leurs relations amicales et assurer une meilleure administration de la justice dans les deux pays, ont résolu de conclure un nouveau traité pour l'extradition des malfaiteurs fugitifs et ont nommé à cet effet les plenipotentiaires ci-après désignés, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

His Excellency Mr. Henry WHITE, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the French Republic,

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:

Son Excellence M. Henry WHITE, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plenipotentiare des États-Unis d'Amérique près le Gouvernement de la République française,

AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Stephen PICHON, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ET LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE:

Son Excellence M. Stephen PICHON, Sénateur, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

## ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Government of France mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting Parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed.

## ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offences:

1° Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; manslaughter, when voluntary; assault with intent to commit murder.

2° Rape, abortion, bigamy.

3° Arson.

4. Robbery, burglary, house-breaking or shop-breaking.

5. Forgery; the utterance of forged papers, the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authority, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

6. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, municipal or other governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank-notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering of seals of State.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor,

ARTICLE I<sup>er</sup>.

Le Gouvernement des États-Unis et le Gouvernement français s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les individus qui, poursuivis ou condamnés pour l'un des crimes ou délits spécifiés à l'article suivant, commis dans la juridiction de l'un des États contractants, auront cherché un asile ou seront trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre. Toutefois l'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où l'existence de l'infraction sera constatée de telle façon que les lois du pays où le fugitif sera trouvé justifieraient son arrestation et sa mise en jugement si le crime ou délit y avait été commis.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crimes.

## ARTICLE II.

L'extradition sera accordée pour les crimes et délits suivants:

1° Meurtre, parricide, assassinat, empoisonnement, infanticide;

2° Viol, avortement, bigamie;

3° Incendie volontaire;

4° Vol avec l'une des circonstances suivantes: violence, menace, effraction, escalade, fausses clefs; vol commis la nuit dans une maison habitée; vol commis par plusieurs personnes ou par un individu porteur d'armes;

5° Faux en écriture publique ou authentique, en écriture de commerce ou de banque, en écriture privée; usage desdits faux;

6° Contrefaçon, falsification ou altération de monnaie, papier-monnaie, titres ou coupons de dettes publiques, billets de banque, sceaux de l'Etat; émission ou usage des objets ainsi contrefaits, falsifiés ou altérés;

7° Abus de confiance, détournement soit par des dépositaires

Extraditable crimes.

Murder, etc.

Rape, etc.

Arson.

Robbery, etc.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting.

Embezzlement, breach of trust, etc.

executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries, and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars, or one thousand francs.

Embezzlement by public officers or depositaries; Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers.

Larceny.

8. Larceny; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries, and the amount of money or the value of the property fraudulently obtained is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs.

Perjury.

9. Perjury, subornation of perjury.

Child stealing.

10. Child-stealing, or abduction of a minor under the age of 14 for a boy and of 16 for a girl.

Kidnaping.

11. Kidnapping of minors or adults.

Injuries to railroads.

12. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life.

Piracy.

13 *a.* Piracy, by the law of nations.

Fraudulent seizure of vessel.

*b.* The act by any person, being or not being one of the crew of a vessel, of taking possession of such vessel by fraud or violence.

Destroying vessel at sea.

*c.* Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea.

Revolt.

*d.* Revolt or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the captain or master.

Assaults on ship-board.

*e.* Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

publics, soit par des officiers ministériels ou publics; détournement par une personne salariée au préjudice de son patron, détournement ou soustraction par aubergiste, voiturier, batelier ou leurs préposés, lorsque ces actes sont punis par les lois des deux pays et lorsque le montant des sommes ou valeurs sur lesquelles porte l'infraction n'est pas inférieur à 200 dollars ou 1,000 francs.

8° Escroquerie, vol, lorsque ces actes sont punis par les lois des deux pays et lorsque le montant des sommes ou valeurs sur lesquelles porte l'infraction n'est pas inférieur à 200 dollars ou 1,000 francs.

9° Faux serment, faux témoignage, subornation de témoins, d'experts ou d'interprètes;

10° Vol d'enfant, enlèvement d'un mineur au-dessous de 14 ans ou d'une fille au-dessous de 16 ans;

11° Séquestration ou détention illégale;

12° Obstruction ou destruction volontaire et illégale de voies ferrées qui puisse mettre en danger la vie des personnes.

13° *a.* Piraterie d'après le droit des gens;

*b.* Le fait, par tout individu faisant partie ou non de l'équipage d'un navire ou bâtiment de mer, de s'emparer dudit bâtiment par fraude ou violence.

*c.* Destruction, submersion, échouement ou perte d'un navire en mer dans une intention coupable;

*d.* Révolte ou complot, par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine ou patron;

*e.* Agression à bord d'un navire en haute mer avec intention de commettre un homicide ou de faire des blessures graves.

14. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

15. Receiving money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property so received is not less than two hundred dollars or one thousand francs.

Extradition shall also be granted for participation or complicity in or attempt to commit any of the crimes or offences above mentioned when such participation, complicity, or attempt is punishable by the laws of the two countries.

#### ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting Parties, or, in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by the consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offence, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or, if the fugitive is merely charged with a crime or offence, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime or offence has been committed and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in France, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the State on which the demand for surrender is made.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The arrest and detention of a fugitive may be applied for on information, even by telegraph,

14° Crimes et délits commis contre les lois des deux pays sur la suppression de l'esclavage et la traite.

15° Recel frauduleux des objets ou valeurs obtenus à l'aide d'un crime ou d'un délit, lorsque cet acte est puni par les lois des deux pays et lorsque le montant desdits objets ou valeurs n'est pas inférieur à 200 dollars ou 1,000 francs.

L'extradition sera aussi accordée pour la tentative des faits énumérés ci-dessus, pour la participation ou complicité dans lesdits faits, lorsque cette tentative, participation ou complicité sera punissable d'après la législation des deux pays.

Slave-trading.

Receiving stolen goods.

Accessories, etc.

#### ARTICLE III.

Les demandes d'extradition seront faites par les agents diplomatiques, ou, en cas d'absence de ceux-ci, soit du pays, soit du siège du Gouvernement, par les consuls ou agents consulaires.

La demande, si elle concerne un fugitif condamné contradictoirement, devra être accompagnée d'une expédition authentique de la sentence; si elle concerne un fugitif, soit simplement inculpé, soit condamné par contumace ou par défaut, elle sera accompagnée d'une copie authentique du mandat d'arrêt et des dépositions ou autres preuves sur lesquelles le mandat a été décerné.

La procédure d'extradition sera suivie conformément aux lois en vigueur sur la matière dans le pays requis.

#### ARTICLE IV.

L'arrestation du criminel fugitif peut être demandée sur avis même télégraphique de l'exist-

Requisitions.

Documents required.

Procedure.

Preliminary arrests.

of the existence of a judgment of conviction or of a warrant of arrest.

In France.

In France, the application for arrest and detention shall be addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs who will transmit it to the proper department.

In United States.

In the United States, the application for arrest and detention shall be addressed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver a warrant certifying that the application is regularly made and requesting the competent authorities to take action thereon in conformity to statute.

Urgent cases.

In both countries, in case of urgency, the application for arrest and detention may be addressed directly to the competent magistrate in conformity to the statutes in force.

Release if formal requisition not made in forty days.

In both countries, the person provisionally arrested shall be released, unless within forty days from the date of arrest in France, or from the date of commitment in the United States, the formal requisition for surrender with the documentary proofs herein before prescribed be made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government or, in his absence, by a consular officer thereof.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither country obliged to deliver its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting Parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

#### ARTICLE VI.

No delivery for political offenses.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

Determination.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government on which the demand for surrender is made shall be final.

ence d'une sentence de condamnation ou d'un mandat d'arrêt.

En France, la demande d'arrestation est adressée au Ministre des Affaires étrangères, qui la transmet au département compétent.

Aux États-Unis, la demande d'arrestation est adressée au Secrétaire d'État, qui délivrera un mandat constatant qu'elle est régulière et requérant les autorités compétentes d'y donner suite conformément à la loi.

Dans chaque pays, en cas d'urgence, le magistrat compétent peut être saisi directement de la demande d'arrestation conformément aux lois en vigueur.

Dans les deux pays, la personne arrêtée provisoirement sera mise en liberté si, dans un délai de quarante jours à dater de l'arrestation en France ou du mandat de dépôt aux États-Unis, la demande régulière d'extradition, accompagnée des pièces prescrites à l'article précédent, n'a pas été présentée par l'agent diplomatique du pays requérant ou, en son absence, par un consul ou agent consulaire de ce pays.

#### ARTICLE V.

Les Parties contractantes ne seront pas obligées de livrer leurs propres citoyens ou sujets, en vertu des stipulations du présent traité.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Aucun individu ne sera livré si l'infraction pour laquelle son extradition est demandée a un caractère politique, ou s'il prouve que la demande d'extradition a été faite en réalité dans le but de le poursuivre ou de le punir pour une infraction d'un caractère politique.

Si la question s'élève de savoir si le cas rentre dans les prévisions de la disposition qui précède, la décision appartiendra aux autorités du pays requis.

## ARTICLE VII.

No person surrendered by either of the High contracting Parties to the other shall be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than the offence for which he was delivered up, nor shall such person be arrested or detained on civil process for a cause accrued before extradition, unless he has been at liberty for one month after having been tried, to leave the country, or, in case of conviction, for one month after having suffered his punishment or having been pardoned.

## ARTICLE VII.

Aucun individu livré par l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes à l'autre ne sera poursuivi, jugé ou puni pour aucune infraction commise antérieurement à son extradition, autre que celle pour laquelle sa remise a été accordée; aucun individu ne sera arrêté ni détenu au civil pour une cause antérieure à l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait eu la liberté de quitter de nouveau le pays pendant un mois, après avoir été jugé, ou, en cas de condamnation, après avoir soit subi sa peine, soit obtenu sa grâce.

Trial to be only for offense for which extradited.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this convention, if the person claimed has been tried for the same act in the country to which the requisition is addressed, or if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed have become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

## ARTICLE VIII.

L'extradition ne sera pas accordée, en vertu des stipulations de la présente convention, si l'individu réclamé a été jugé pour le même fait dans le pays requis, ou si, depuis les faits qui lui sont imputés, les poursuites ou la condamnation, la prescription de l'action ou de la peine est acquise d'après la loi de ce pays.

Limitation of time, etc.

## ARTICLE IX.

If the person whose extradition may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations hereof, be actually under prosecution for a crime or offence in the country where he has sought asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be terminated, and until such criminal shall be set at liberty in due course of law.

## ARTICLE IX.

Si l'individu réclamé est poursuivi au moment de la demande, ou se trouve condamné pour un crime ou un délit commis dans le pays de refuge, son extradition pourra être différée jusqu'à ce que ces poursuites soient terminées et jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été mis en liberté conformément à la loi.

Persons under prosecution in country where found.

## ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the High contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other Powers on account of crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall

## ARTICLE X.

Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes en vertu du présent traité est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres Puissances, du chef de crimes ou délits commis dans leurs juridictions respectives, son extradition sera accordée à l'État

Persons claimed by other countries.

be granted to the State whose demand is first received; Provided, That the Government from which extradition is asked is not bound by treaty, in case of concurrent demands, to give preference to the one earliest in date, in which event that shall be the rule; And Provided That no other arrangement is made between the demanding Governments according to which preference may be given either on account of the gravity of the crime committed or for any other reason.

dont la demande aura été reçue la première, à moins que le Gouvernement requis ne soit tenu par traité, dans le cas de demandes concurrentes, d'accorder la préférence à celle qui est la première en date, et alors on se conformera à cette règle, à moins également qu'il n'existe entre les Gouvernements requérants un arrangement qui déciderait de la préférence, soit à raison de la gravité des infractions commises, soit pour tout autre motif.

## ARTICLE XI.

Disposal of articles seized with person.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offence charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offence, shall, so far as practicable, and if the competent authority of the State applied to orders the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to the articles aforesaid shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE XI.

Tous les objets saisis qui étaient, au moment de son arrestation, en la possession de la personne à livrer, qu'ils proviennent du crime ou délit relevé à sa charge ou qu'ils puissent servir d'éléments pour établir la preuve du crime ou du délit, seront, autant que possible, et si l'autorité compétente de l'État requis en ordonne la remise, délivrés au moment où l'extradition s'effectuera. Toutefois les droits des tiers sur les objets dont il s'agit seront dûment respectés.

## ARTICLE XII.

Expenses.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination and delivery of fugitives under this treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought; Provided, That the demanding Government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers or functionaries of the Government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; And Provided, That the charge for the services of such public officers or functionaries as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under

## ARTICLE XII.

Les frais occasionnés par l'arrestation, l'interrogatoire et la remise des individus réclamés seront à la charge du Gouvernement requérant. Toutefois ce Gouvernement n'aura pas à supporter les frais se rapportant à l'intervention de fonctionnaires ou officiers publics du Gouvernement requis dont le ministère ou les services sont rémunérés par un traitement fixe de l'État. Il est entendu que les frais dus aux fonctionnaires ou officiers publics, dont les actes ou services sont rémunérés par des émoluments ou honoraires, ne dépasseront pas le chiffre des honoraires réguliers qu'ils auraient touchés pour les services ou actes accomplis ou rendus par eux si ces actes ou

the laws of the country of which they are officers or functionaries.

services avaient concerné une procédure pénale ordinaire suivant les lois du pays requis.

## ARTICLE XIII.

In the colonies and other possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, the manner of proceeding may be as follows:

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a colony or foreign possession of either Party may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such colony or possession by the chief consular officer of the other in such colony or possession; or if the fugitive has escaped from a colony or foreign possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or chief authority of such colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this treaty, by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or refer the matter to their Government.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The present treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of Ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively.

On the day on which it takes effect, the conventions of november 9, 1843, february 24, 1845, and february 10, 1858, shall cease to be in force except as to crimes therein enumerated and committed prior to that date.

The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the two Governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Dans les colonies ou autres possessions des Hautes Parties contractantes, il sera procédé de la manière suivante:

La demande d'extradition du malfaiteur qui s'est réfugié dans une colonie ou possession étrangère de l'une des Parties pourra être faite au Gouverneur ou fonctionnaire principal de cette colonie ou possession par le principal agent consulaire de l'autre partie dans cette colonie ou possession. Si le fugitif s'est échappé d'une colonie ou possession étrangère de la Puissance requérante, la demande pourra être faite par le Gouverneur ou fonctionnaire principal de cette colonie ou possession.

Ces demandes pourront être faites ou accueillies, en suivant toujours, aussi exactement que possible, les stipulations de ce traité, par les Gouverneurs ou premiers fonctionnaires, qui cependant auront la faculté ou d'accorder l'extradition ou d'en référer à leur Gouvernement.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Le présent traité sera exécutoire trente jours après l'échange des ratifications et ne s'appliquera qu'aux crimes et délits commis après sa mise en vigueur.

Du jour où il sera exécutoire, les conventions du 9 novembre 1843, 24 février 1845, 10 février 1858, seront abrogées, sauf en ce qui concerne les crimes qui y sont énumérés commis antérieurement à la mise à exécution du présent traité.

Les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris, aussitôt que possible, et il continuera à produire ses effets pendant six mois à partir de la dénonciation qui en serait faite par l'un des deux Gouvernements.

Procedure in colonies, etc.

Effect.

Former treaties superseded.  
Public Treaties, pp. 247, 248, 253.

Exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in English and the French languages and have hereunto affixed their seals.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus tant en langue anglaise qu'en langue française et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Done in duplicate at Paris, on the 6<sup>th</sup> January 1909,

Fait en double, à Paris le 6 janvier 1909.

[SEAL] HENRY WHITE  
[SEAL] S. PICHON

Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas, the said Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Paris, on the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one-hundred and thirty-sixth.

WM H TAFT

By the President  
P C KNOX  
*Secretary of State.*

*Arbitration Convention between the United States and Brazil signed at Washington, January 23, 1909; ratification advised by the Senate, January 27, 1909; ratified by the President, March 1, 1909; ratified by Brazil, January 2, 1911; ratifications exchanged at Washington, July 26, 1911; proclaimed, August 2, 1911.*

January 23, 1909.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nine, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Portuguese languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration with Brazil.  
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Brazil, desiring to conclude an Arbitration Convention in pursuance of the principles set forth in Articles XV to XIX and in Article XXI of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at The Hague on July 29th, 1899, and in Articles XXXVII to XL and Article XLII of the Convention signed at the same city of The Hague on October 18th, 1907, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

The President of the United States of Brazil, His Excellency Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of America, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague;

Who, after having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e o Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, desejando concluir uma Convenção de Arbitramento de accordo com os principios enunciados nos Artigos de numeros XV a XIX e do Artigo XXI da Convenção para o concerto pacifico dos conflictos internacionaes assignada na Haya a 29 de Julho de 1899 e nos Artigos de numeros XXXVII a XL e Artigo XLII da Convenção assignada na mesma cidade da Haya a 18 de Outubro de 1907, nomearam para este effeito os seguintes Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil a Sua Excellencia o Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, Embaixador Extraordinario e Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos do Brazil junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, Membro do Tribunal Permanente de Arbitramento da Haya;

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America ao Senhor Elihu Root, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America;

Os quaes, depois de haverem communicado entre si os seus plenos poderes, achados em boa e devida forma, convieram nos seguintes Artigos:

Contracting Powers.

Vol. 32, pp. 1788, 1789.

Vol. 36, p. 2220.

Plenipotentiaries.

## ARTICLE I.

Certain disputes to be submitted to Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two High Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two High Contracting Parties, and do not concern the interests of third Parties, and it being further understood that in case either of the two High Contracting Parties shall so elect any arbitration pursuant hereto shall be had before the Chief of a friendly State or arbitrators selected without limitation to the lists of the aforesaid Hague Tribunal.

## ARTICLE II.

Special agreements defining matters in dispute, etc.

In each individual case the two High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague or to other arbitrators or arbitrator, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrator or arbitrators and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Court, or for the selection of the arbitrator or arbitrators, and for the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that on the part of the United States of America such special agreement will be made by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the United States of Brazil with the approval of the two Houses of the Federal Congress thereof.

## ARTICLE III.

Duration.

The present Convention will be in force for a period of five years, dating from the day of the exchange of its ratifications, and, if not denounced six months before

## ARTIGO I.

Os desaccordos que possam ocorrer em questões de caracter juridico ou relativos á interpretação de Tratados existentes entre as Duas Altas Partes Contractantes, e que não tenha sido possível resolver por via diplomatica, serão submettidos ao Tribunal Permanente de Arbitramento da Haya, comtanto, porém, que não affectem os interesses vitaes, a independencia ou a honra das Duas Altas Partes Contractantes, ou ponham em causa interesses de terceiros, e ficando além d'isso entendido que, se uma das Duas Altas Partes Contractantes o preferir, qualquer arbitramento de que trata esta Convenção terá logar perante o Chefe de um Estado amigo ou arbitros escolhidos sem limitação ás listas do referido Tribunal Permanente de Arbitramento da Haya.

## ARTIGO II.

Em cada caso particular, as Duas Altas Partes Contractantes, antes de recorrerem ao Tribunal Permanente de Arbitramento da Haya ou a outros arbitros ou arbitro singular, assignarão um compromisso especial que determine claramente a materia em litigio, a extensão dos poderes do arbitro ou arbitros e os prazos que hajam de ser estabelecidos para a constituição do tribunal ou escolha do arbitro ou dos arbitros e os diversos tramites do processo arbitral. Fica entendido que esse compromisso especial só poderá ser ratificado pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil com a approvação das duas Camaras do Congresso Federal e pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America com o conselho e o consentimento do Senado.

## ARTIGO III.

A presente Convenção vigorará por um periodo de cinco annos, contados do dia em que forem trocadas as ratificações, e, se não fôr denunciada seis mezes antes

the end of the aforesaid term, will be renewed for an equal period of five years, and so on, successively.

da extinção do prazo acima estabelecido, ficará renovada por um outro periodo de cinco annos, e assim por deante, successivamente.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the United States of Brazil, with the authorization of the Federal Congress thereof. The ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington as soon as possible, and the Convention shall take effect immediately after the exchange of the ratifications.

In testimony whereof, we, the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present instrument in duplicate, in the English and Portuguese languages, and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done in the city of Washington, this 23rd day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

ELIHU ROOT [SEAL]

JOAQUIM NABUCO [SEAL]

ARTIGO IV.

A presente Convenção será ratificada pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil com a auctorisação do Congresso Federal e pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America com o conselho e consentimento do Senado. As ratificações serão trocadas na cidade de Washington no mais breve prazo possível, e a Convenção começará a vigorar logo em seguida á troca das ratificações.

Em fé do que, nós, os Plenipotenciarios acima nomeados, assignamos o presente instrumento em dois exemplares, nas linguas portugueza e ingleza, appondo n'elles os nossos sellos.

Feito na cidade de Washington, a 23 de Janeiro de mil novecentos e nove.

Exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

Ratifications exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.



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**PROCLAMATIONS**

**BY THE**

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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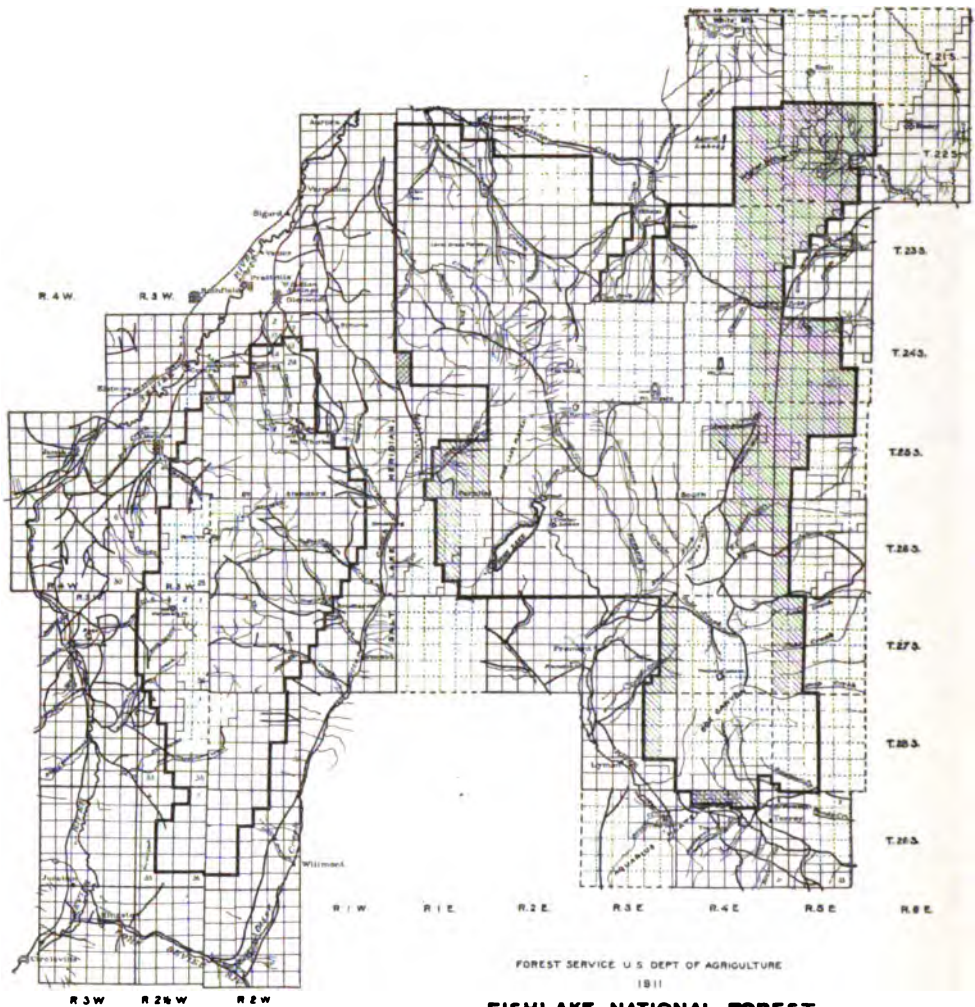


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**FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST**  
**UTAH**  
**SALT LAKE MERIDIAN**

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
 [Hatched Box] ELIMINATION  
 [Dotted Box] ADDITIONS  
 ORDERING FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED MARCH 30, 1911.

# PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 30, 1911.

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated July second, nineteen hundred and eight, consolidated the Fish Lake and Glenwood National Forests under the name of the Fishlake National Forest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Fishlake National Forest, and by adding to said Forest certain lands within the State of Utah which are in part covered with timber;

Fishlake National Forest, Utah. Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Fishlake National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Boundaries modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights not affected.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands hereby eliminated from the Fishlake National Forest which are not embraced in withdrawals for administrative sites for use in the management of the Forest, or in any other reservation or appropriation, shall be restored to the public domain and become subject to settlement under the general provisions of the homestead laws on such date and after such notice by publication as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, but shall not become subject to entry, filing, selection, or other form of appropriation until the expiration of thirty days from the date so fixed, and no person will be permitted to acquire or exercise any right whatever under any settlement or occupancy begun prior to such date, and all such settlement or occupation is hereby forbidden.

Lands restored to public domain.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.

April 1, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Santa Rosa National  
Forest, Nev.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS the public lands in the State of Nevada, which are hereinafter indicated, are in part covered with timber, and it appears that the public good will be promoted by utilizing said lands as a National Forest;

National forest, Ne-  
vada.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section twenty-four of the Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from settlement or entry and set apart as a public reservation, for the use and benefit of the people, all the tracts of land, in the State of Nevada, shown as the Santa Rosa National Forest on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Prior rights not af-  
fected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

F C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

April 17, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Florida National  
Forest, Fla.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 35, p. 2208.  
Vol. 35, p. 2206

WHEREAS the Choctawhatchee National Forest in the State of Florida, was established by proclamation dated November twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, and the Ocala National Forest in the State of Florida, was established by proclamation dated November twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and eight; and

WHEREAS it appears that the Choctawhatchee and the Ocala National Forests should be consolidated under the name of the Florida National Forest;

National forest, Flor-  
ida.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the Choctawhatchee and the Ocala National Forests shall be consolidated under the name of the Florida National Forest.

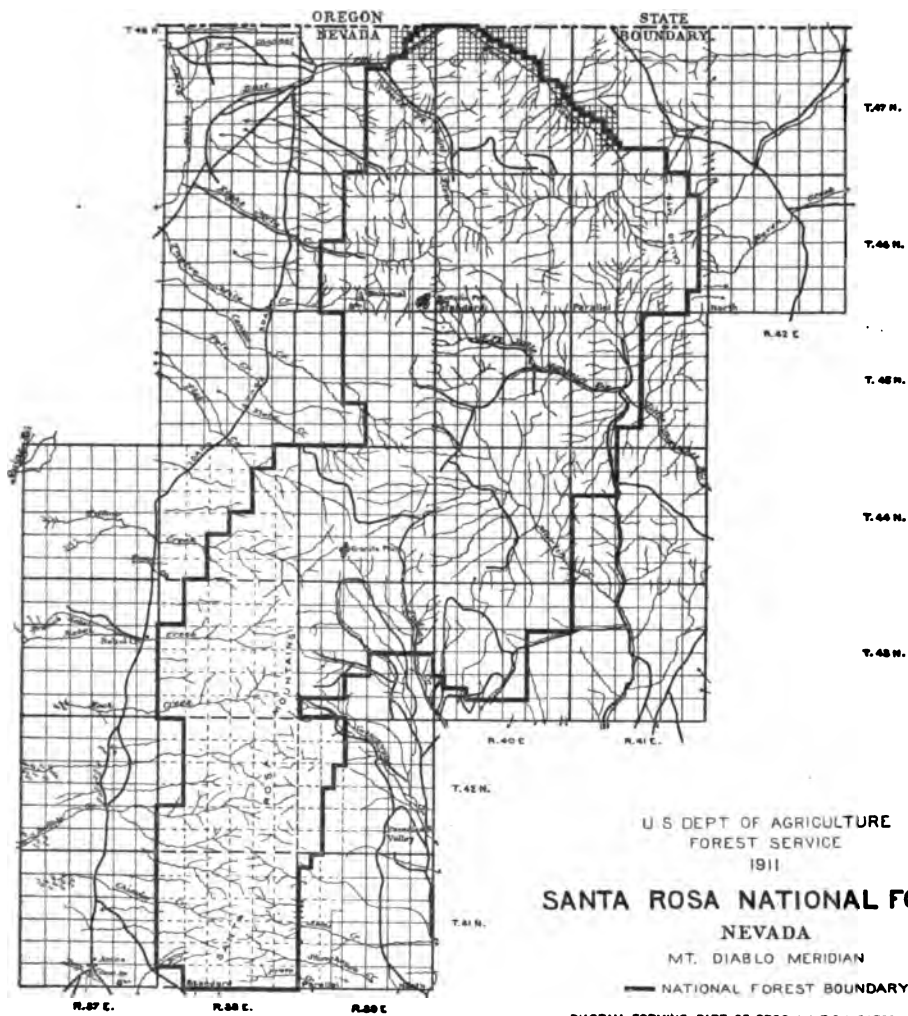


DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED APRIL 1, 1911.

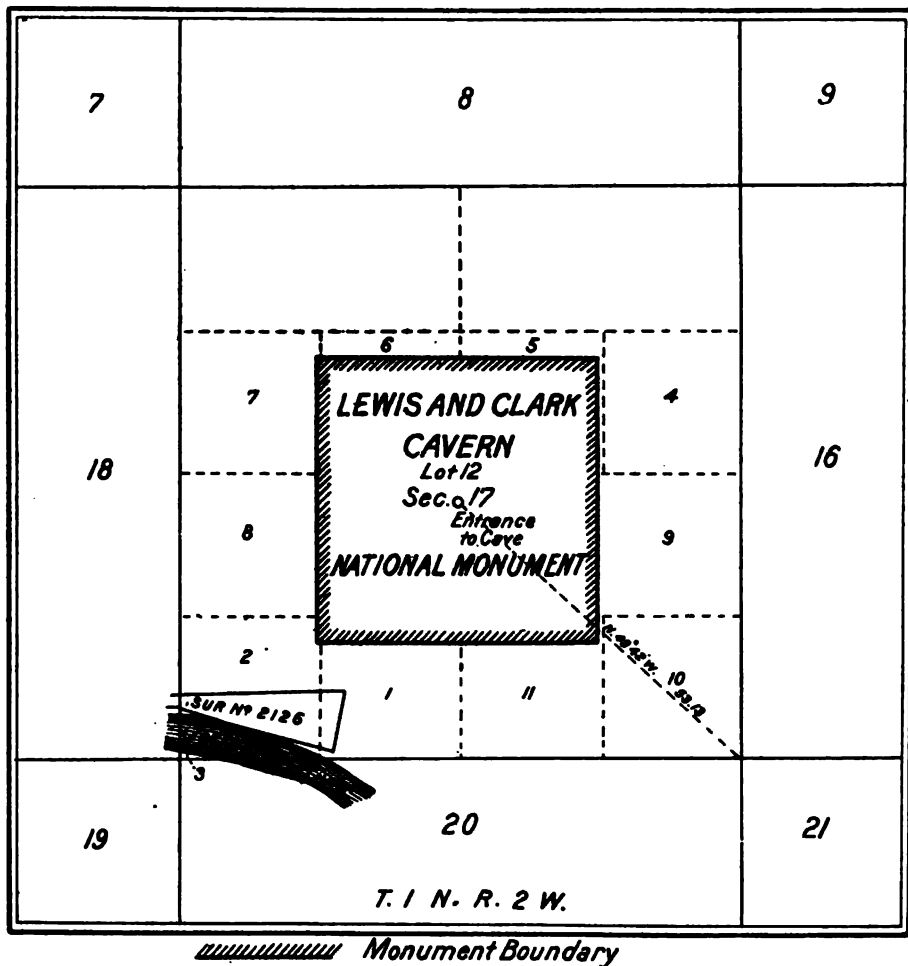




# LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

*Embracing Lot 12, Sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.,  
Montana Principal Meridian.*

## MONTANA



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
Fred Dennett, Commissioner

# PROCLAMATIONS, 1911.

3

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

May 16 1911.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the unsurveyed tract of land containing an extraordinary limestone cavern and embracing one hundred and sixty acres situated in township one north, range two west of the Montana Principal Meridian, Montana, and which was created the Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument by proclamation dated the 11th day of May, 1908, has recently been definitely located by an official survey thereof, made under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and such survey having determined that the question lies wholly within the limits of the grant of the Northern Pacific Railway Company but has not yet been patented to that company;

Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument, Mont. Preamble.

Vol. 35, p. 2187.

AND WHEREAS, by its quitclaim deed the said Northern Pacific Railway Company relinquished unto the United States all its right, title and interest to lot twelve, section seventeen, township one north, range two west of the Montana Principal Meridian, Montana, the same being the original tract proclaimed a National Monument, for the purpose of maintaining thereon the said Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument, under the condition that the instrument of relinquishment shall become void and the premises immediately revert to the grantor should the Monument no longer be maintained;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", do hereby set aside and confirm as the Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument the said tract, embracing one hundred and sixty acres of land, at and surrounding the limestone cavern in section seventeen, township one north, range two west, Montana, subject to the conditions set forth in the relinquishment and quitclaim deed No. 18129E, dated February 14, 1911, of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the said tract being in square form and designated as lot twelve in the survey and deed, with side lines running north and south and all sides equidistant from the main entrance of the said cavern, the center of said entrance bearing north forty-nine degrees, forty-two minutes west, fifty-three and thirteen hundredths chains distant from the corner to sections sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof.

Definite location confirmed. Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any of the natural formations in the cavern hereby declared to be National Monument, nor to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said Monument by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

## PROCLAMATIONS, 1911.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
P C KNOX  
*Secretary of State.*

May 16, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Black Hills National  
Forest, S. Dak.  
Preamble.  
*Infra.*

WHEREAS a proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, gives the name of Harney National Forest to certain lands in the State of South Dakota heretofore unreserved, together with certain lands heretofore reserved and proclaimed as a part of the Black Hills National Forest;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Black Hills National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves," and acts amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
P C KNOX  
*Secretary of State.*

May 16, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

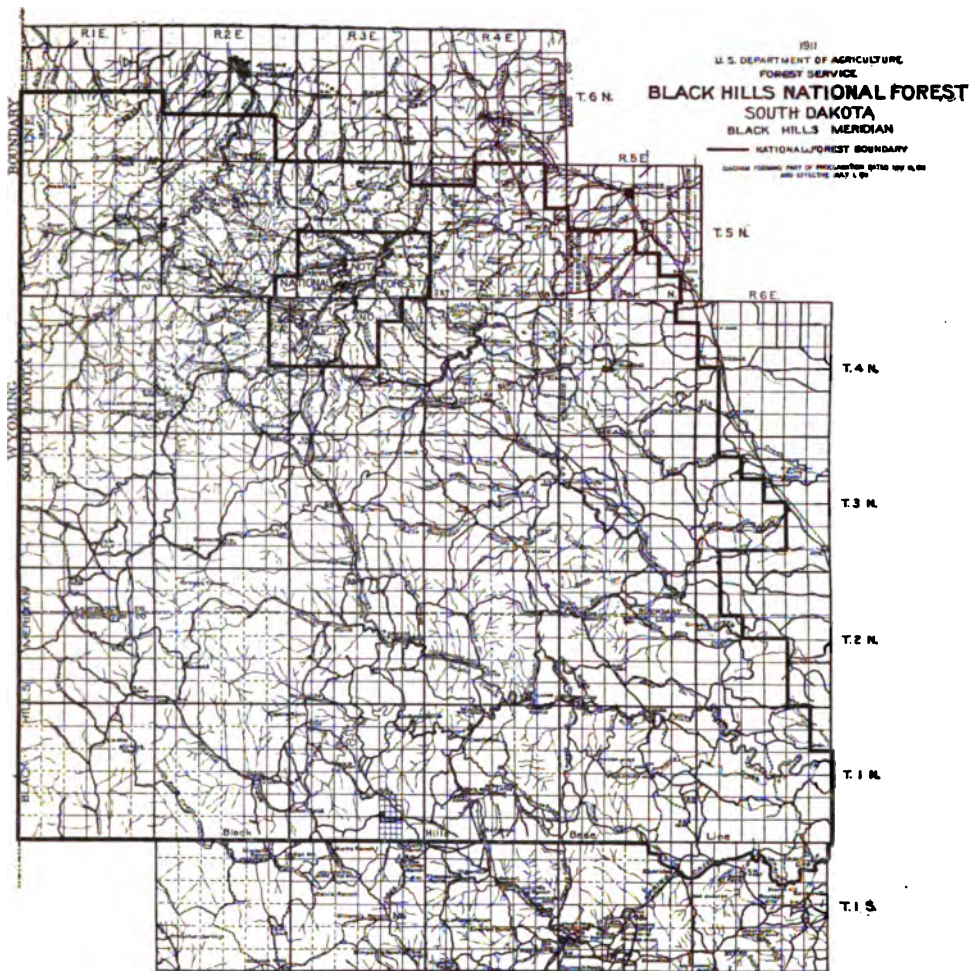
## A PROCLAMATION

Harney National  
Forest, S. Dak.  
Preamble.  
*Supra.*

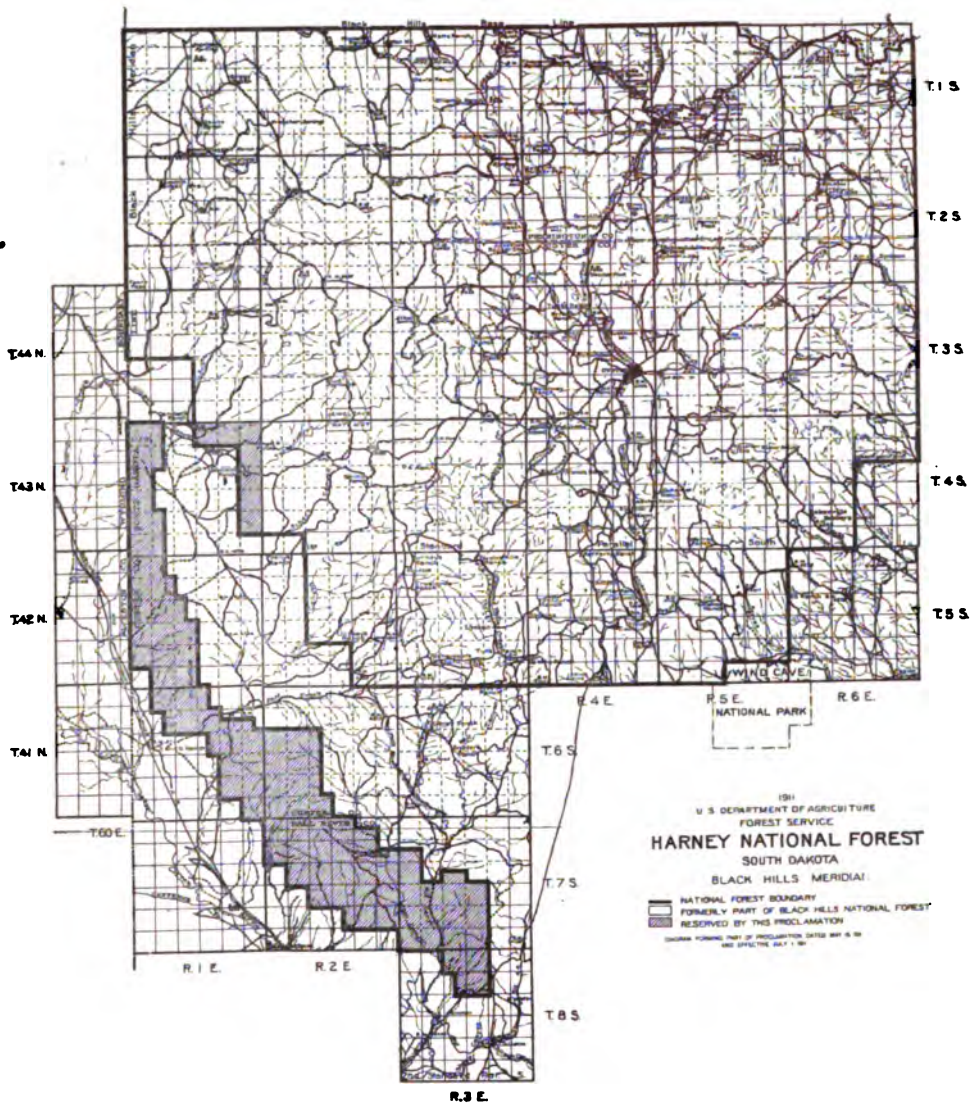
WHEREAS it appears that certain lands heretofore reserved and proclaimed as portions of the Black Hills National Forest, together with certain other lands within the State of South Dakota not heretofore reserved, which are in part covered with timber or undergrowth, should constitute the Harney National Forest;

National forest,  
South Dakota.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled







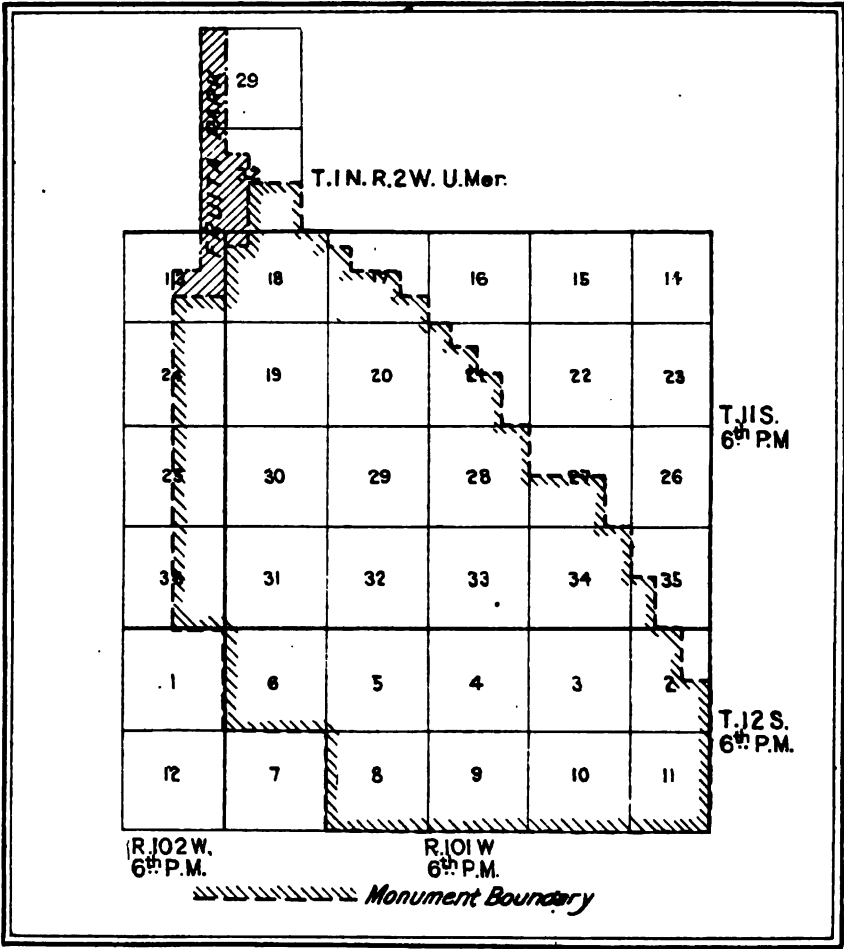




COLORADO  
NATIONAL MONUMENT  
COLORADO.

*Embracing Parts of Townships 11 and 12 South, Ranges 101 and 102 West of the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian and Part of Sec 32, Township 1 North, Range 2 West of the Uta Meridian, Colorado*

*Containing 13,883.06 Acres.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.  
Fred Dennett, Commissioner.

"An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Harney National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves," and acts amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

May 24, 1911.

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in Mesa County, Colorado, the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument, together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section Two of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906, do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation, under the public land laws, subject to prior, valid, adverse claims, and set apart as the Colorado National Monument, all the tracts of land in the State of Colorado shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

The Southeast quarter of Section thirty-two, Township one North, Range two West, Ute Meridian, Colorado; the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter, the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter, Section seventeen; the Northeast quarter, the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the South half of the Northwest quarter, the South half, Section eighteen; All of Sections nineteen and twenty; the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, the South half of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter, Section twenty-one; the Southwest quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter, Section twenty-seven; All of Sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two,

Colorado National Monument, Colo. Preamble.

National monument, Colorado. Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

thirty-three and thirty-four; the West half of the Southwest quarter, Section thirty-five; all in Township eleven South, Range one hundred and one; the South half of the Southeast quarter, Section thirteen; the East half, Sections twenty-four, twenty-five and thirty-six, Township eleven South, Range one hundred and two; Lots two, three, five, and six, the South half of the Northwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of Section two; All of Sections three, four, five, six, eight, nine, ten and eleven, all in Township twelve South, Range one hundred and one, all West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado, containing approximately thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and six one-hundredths acres.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any of the objects hereby reserved and declared to be a National Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said Monument by this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

May 26, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Copyright.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," that the benefits of said Act, excepting certain of the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof, as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

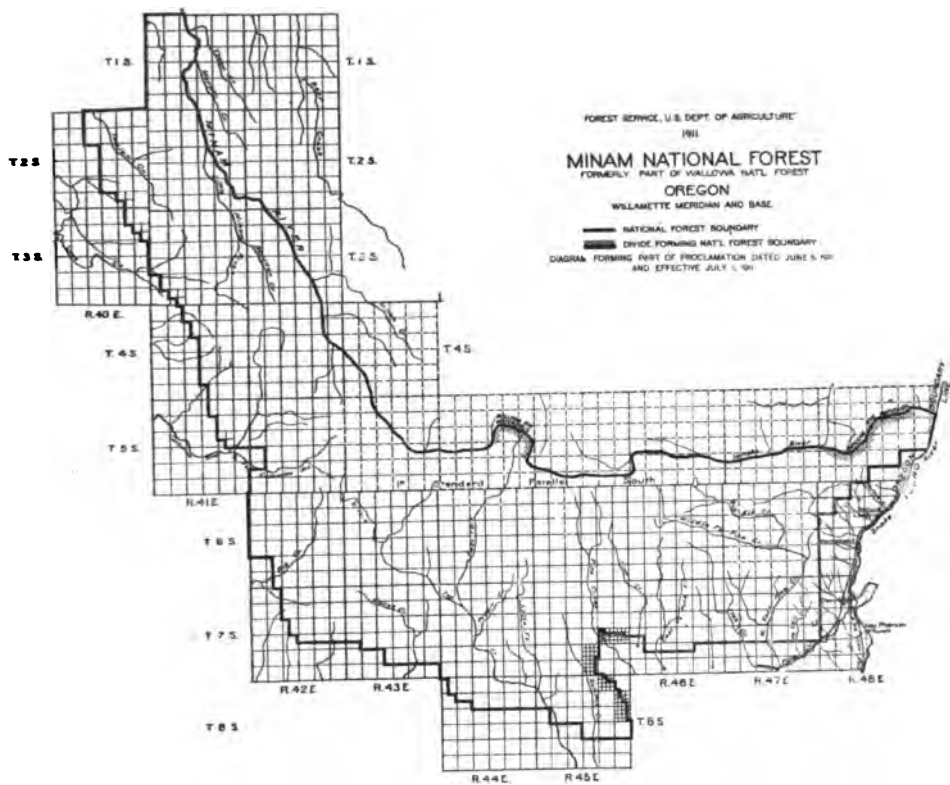
(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this Act may require";

And whereas the King of Sweden has declared, under authority of law, that from and after June 1, 1911, citizens of the United States shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the copyright law of Sweden:

Vol. 35, p. 1077.





Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8, of the Act of March 4, 1909, will be fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Sweden on June 1, 1911, and that the subjects of Sweden from and after that date will be entitled to all of the benefits of the said Act except those under section 1 (e) thereof controlling the mechanical reproduction of a copyrighted musical work.

Benefits extended to subjects of Sweden.

Exception.  
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 6, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Wallowa National Forest, in the State of Oregon, should constitute the Minam National Forest;

Minam National Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
Post, p. 9.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Minam National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National forest, Oregon.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

June 7, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Whitman National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
*Post*, p. 10.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

Area affected.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Whitman National Forest, in the State of Oregon, should be transferred to the Umatilla National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Whitman National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

June 7, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Cascade National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.

*Post*, pp. 36, 29.

*Post*, p. 27.

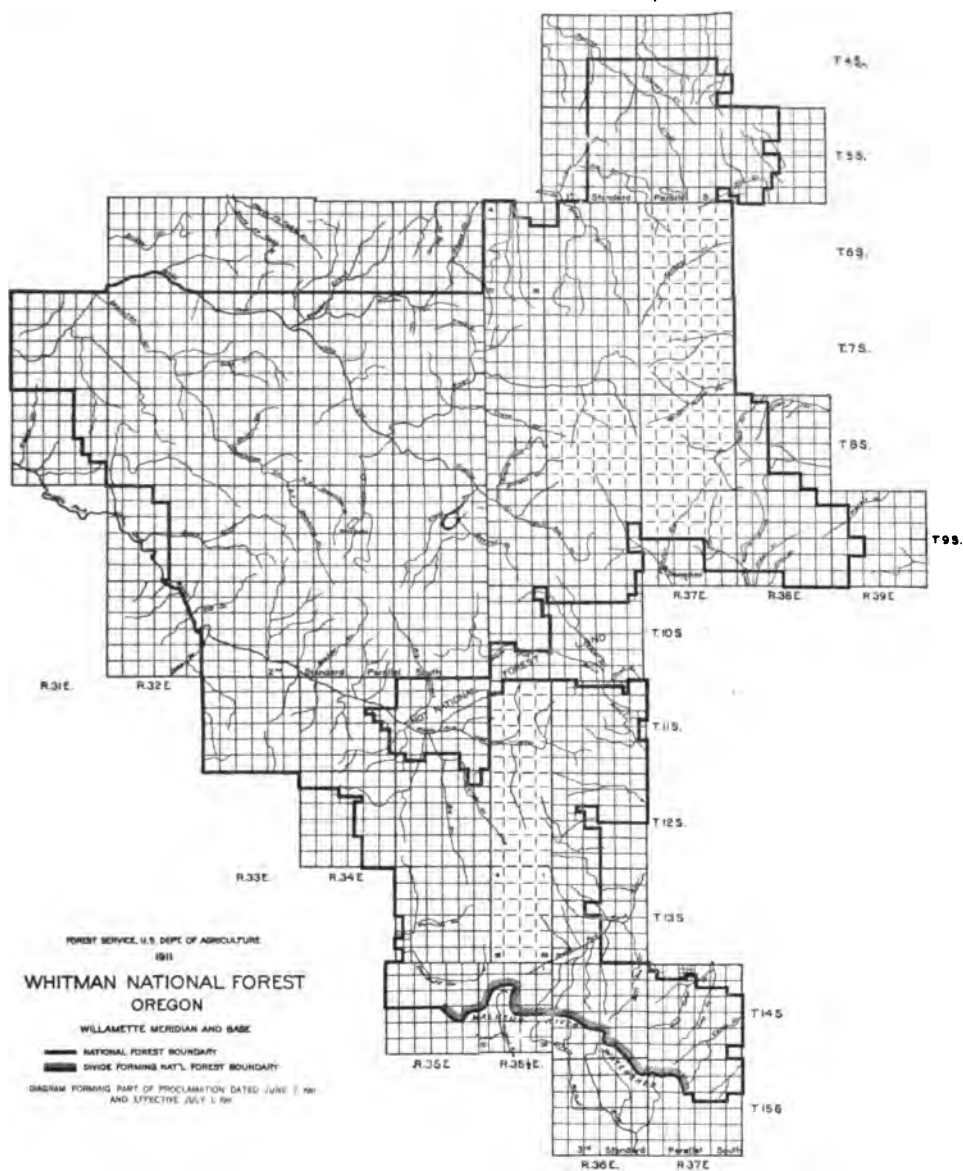
Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that a part of the Cascade National Forest, in the State of Oregon, should be known as the Cascade National Forest; and

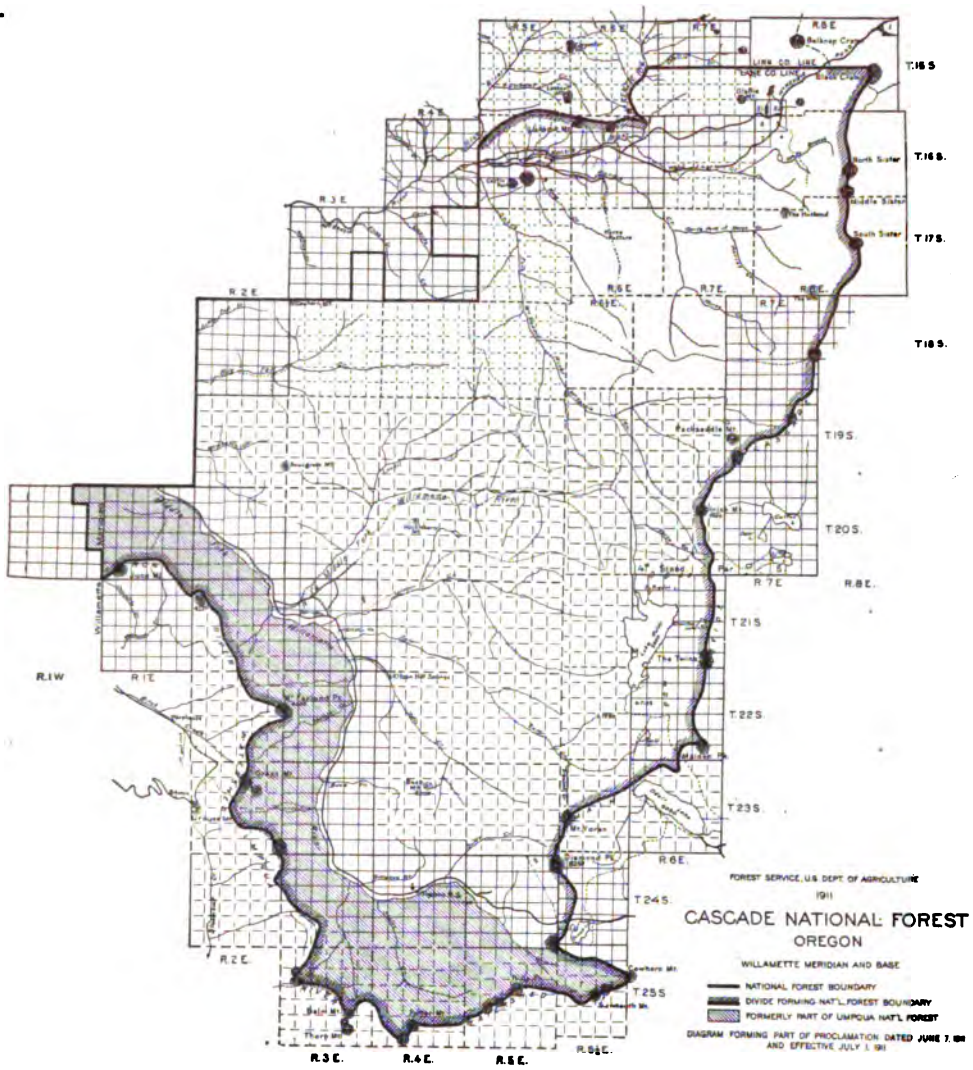
WHEREAS it appears that portions of the Cascade National Forest should be included in the Santiam National Forest and the Paulina National Forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Umpqua National Forest should be transferred to the Cascade National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Cascade National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.





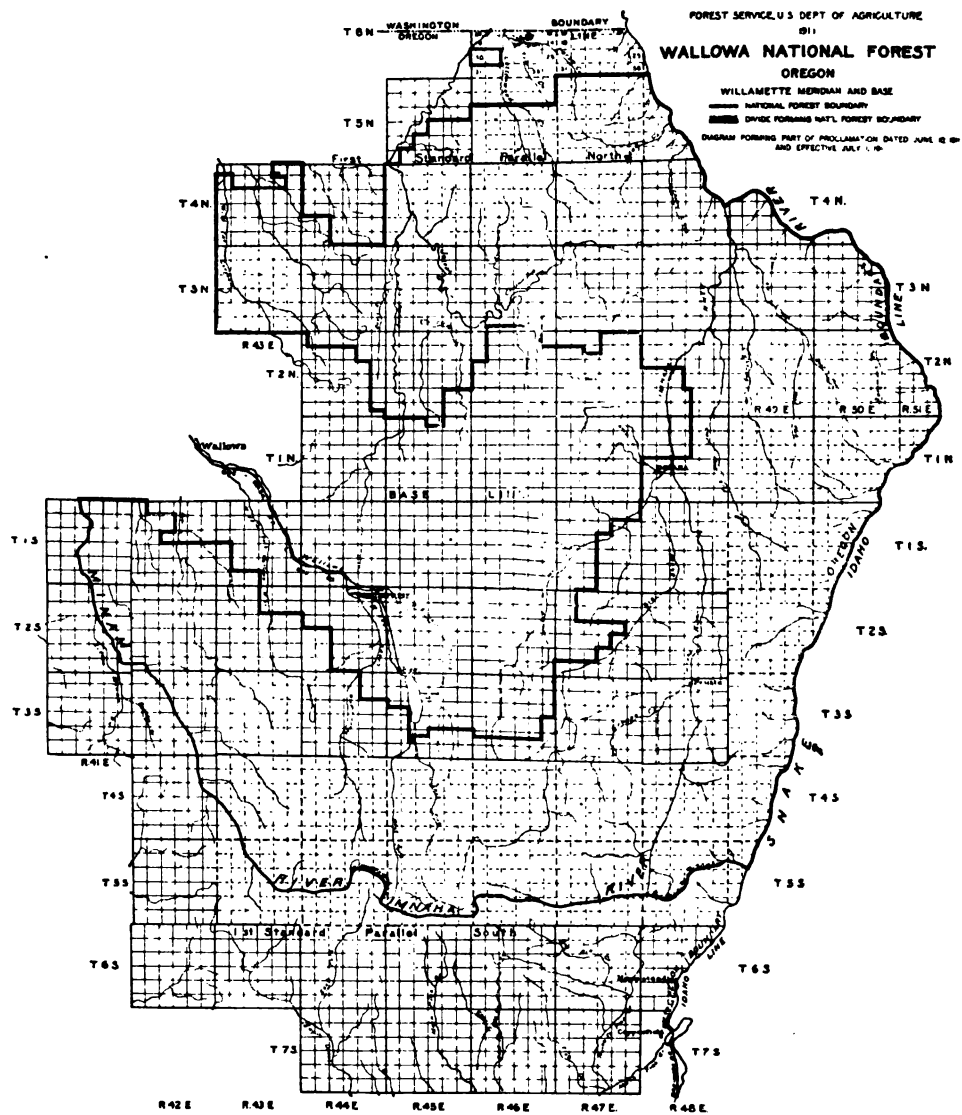












This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 10, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Wallowa National Forest, in the State of Oregon, should be known as the Minam National Forest;

Wallowa National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
Akte, p. 7.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Wallowa National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 10, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Umatilla National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
*Infra.*

*Ante*, p. 8.

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

Area affected.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Umatilla National Forest, in the State of Oregon, should be transferred to the Malheur National Forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Whitman National Forest should be included in the Umatilla National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Umatilla National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and  
[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 13, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Malheur National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
*Post*, p. 37.  
*Supra.*

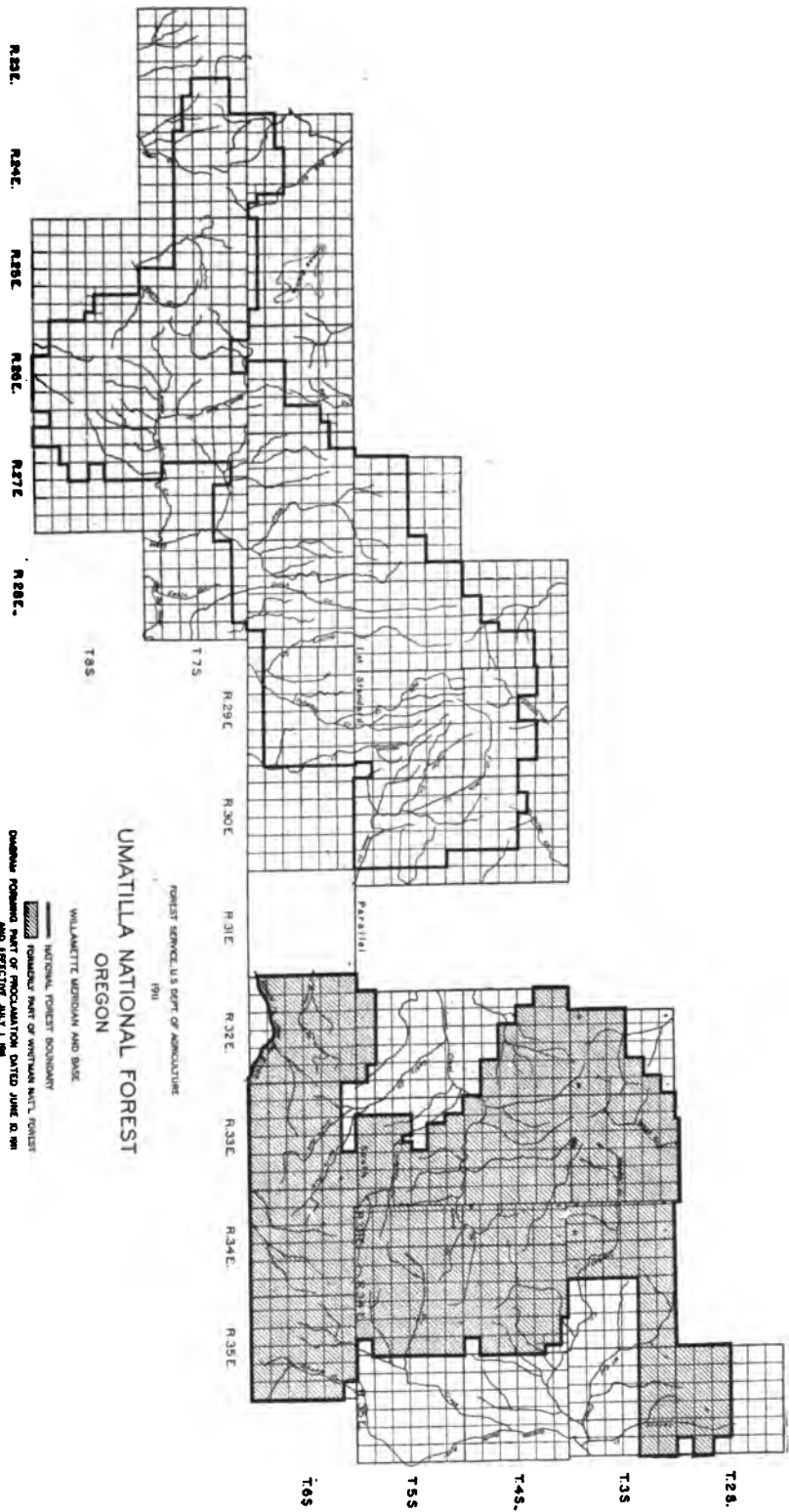
Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

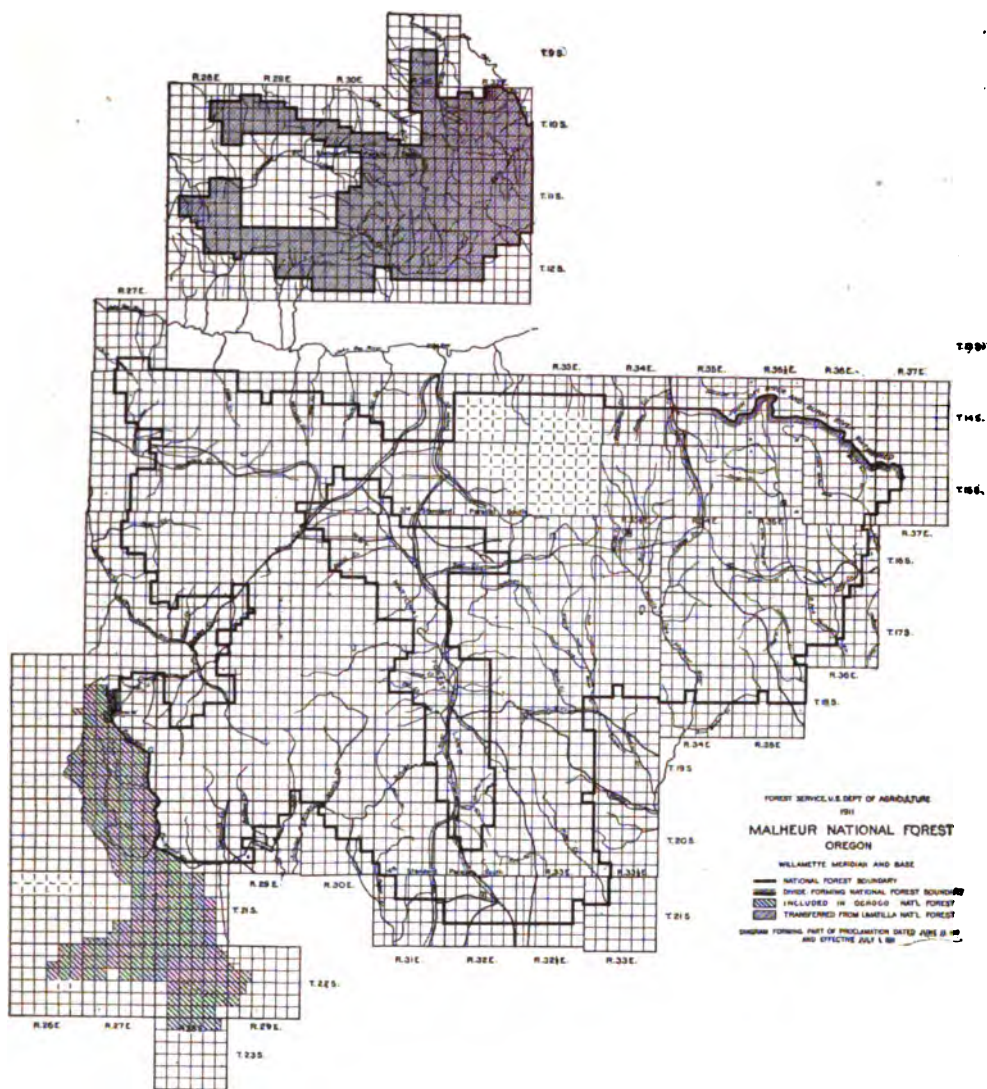
WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Malheur National Forest, in the State of Oregon, should constitute a part of the Ochoco National Forest, and certain lands from the Umatilla National Forest should be transferred to the Malheur National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Malheur National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."









It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 14, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, (in effect on July 1, 1909) entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright", that the provisions of said Act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights":

Copyright.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act, to wit:

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this Act may require":

And whereas the President of the United States did, by his proclamation, dated April 9, 1910, declare and proclaim that subjects of Norway had been since July 1, 1909, entitled to all of the benefits of the said Act, other than the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof, as to which the inquiry was still pending at the date of said proclamation:

Vol. 36, p. 2685.

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given that in Norway the law now grants, and has granted since September 9, 1910, to citizens of the United States similar rights to those accorded in section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909:

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909,

Benefits to subjects  
of Norway extended to  
mechanical musical re-  
productions.

Vol. 35, p. 1075.

now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Norway, and that the subjects of that country are and have been since September 9, 1910, entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
[SEAL.] eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
P C KNOX  
*Secretary of State.*

June 14, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION.

Copyright.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright" (in effect on July 1, 1909), that the provisions of said Act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights":

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purpose of this Act may require":

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given that in Belgium the law permits to citizens of the United States similar rights to those accorded in section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909:

Benefits to subjects  
of Belgium extended to  
mechanical musical re-  
productions.

Vol. 35, p. 1075.

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled and since July 1, 1909 has been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Belgium, and that the subjects of that country are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e)

of the said Act, including "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work," in the case of all musical compositions by Belgian composers which have been published since July 1, 1909, and have been duly registered for copyright in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President  
P C KNOX  
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 14, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, (in effect on July 1, 1909), that the provisions of said Act, "so they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights": And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act, to wit:

Copyright.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

- (a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or
- (b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this Act may require":

And whereas such proclamation was duly issued on June 29, 1910: And whereas satisfactory official assurance has now been given that in Luxemburg the law permits to citizens of the United States similar rights to those accorded in section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909:

Vol. 36, p. 2716.

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the Act of

Benefits to subjects  
of Luxemburg extend-  
ed to mechanical mus-  
ical reproductions.

Vol 35, p. 1075.

March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled and since June 29, 1910 has been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Luxemburg, and that the subjects of that country are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act, including "*copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work,*" in the case of all musical compositions by composers of Luxemburg which have been published since June 29, 1910, and have been duly registered for copyright in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.

June 22, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Fremont National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June thirteenth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that the Goose Lake National Forest and a portion of the Fremont National Forest should be known as the Fremont National Forest, within the State of Oregon, and an Executive Order dated July fourteenth, nineteen hundred and eight, transferred certain lands from the Deschutes National Forest to the Fremont National Forest; and

Post p. 29.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of said Fremont National Forest should be included in the Paulina National Forest;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Fremont National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural land.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.





BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 29, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, WILLIAM H. TAFT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Acts of Congress approved May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), and May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448), do hereby prescribe, proclaim and make known that all the non-mineral, unallotted, unreserved lands within the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations in the State of South Dakota, which have been classified under said Acts of Congress into agricultural land of the first class, agricultural land of the second class, and grazing land shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and of said Acts of Congress, and be opened to settlement and entry, and be settled upon, occupied and entered in the following manner, and not otherwise:

Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations, S. Dak.  
Unallotted agricultural, etc., lands in, opened to homestead entry.  
Vol. 36, pp. 440, 448.

1. All persons qualified to make a homestead entry may, on and after October 2, 1911, and prior to and including October 21, 1911, but not thereafter, present to James W. Witten, Superintendent of the Opening, at the City of Gregory, South Dakota, by ordinary mail, but not in person or by registered mail or otherwise, sealed envelopes containing their applications for registration, but no envelope must contain more than one application; and no person can present more than one application in his own behalf and one as agent for a soldier, sailor, or for the widow or minor orphan child of a soldier or sailor, as hereinafter provided.

Registration of applications.

2. Each application for registration must show the applicant's name, postoffice address, age, height and weight, and be sworn to by him at either Chamberlain, Dallas, Gregory or Rapid City, South Dakota, before some Notary Public designated by the Superintendent.

Requirements.

3. Persons who were honorably discharged after ninety days' service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, may make their applications for registration either in person or through their duly appointed agents, but no person can act as agent for more than one such applicant, and all applications presented by agents must be signed and sworn to by them at one of the places named and in the same manner in which other applicants are required to swear to and present their applications.

Applications from soldiers or sailors, etc.

4. Beginning at ten o'clock a. m. on October 24, 1911, at the said City of Gregory, and continuing thereafter from day to day, Sundays excepted, as long as may be necessary, there shall be impartially taken and selected indiscriminately from the whole number of envelopes so presented, such number thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Proclamation, and the applications for registration contained in the envelopes so selected shall, when correct in form and execution, be numbered serially in the order in which they are selected, beginning with number one, and the numbers thus assigned shall fix and control the order in which the persons named therein may make entry after the lands shall become subject to entry.

Drawings.

5. A list of the successful applicants, showing the number assigned to each of them, will be conspicuously posted and furnished to the press for publication as a matter of news, and a proper notice will be promptly mailed to each person to whom a number is assigned.

Notice to successful applicants.

6. Beginning at nine o'clock a. m. on April 1, 1912 and continuing thereafter on such dates as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, persons holding numbers assigned to them under this procla-

Presentation of applications to enter.

mation will be permitted to designate and enter the tracts they desire as follows:

Selections, etc.

When a persons name is called, he must at once select the tract he desires to enter and will be allowed fifteen days following date of selection to complete entry at the proper local land office. During that period of fifteen days, he must file his homestead application at the proper local land office, accompanying the same with the usual filing fees and commissions and in addition thereto, one-fifth of the appraised value of the tract selected. To save expense incident to an additional trip to the land and to return to the local land office, he may, following his selection, execute his homestead application for the tract selected within the proper land district and file same in the proper local land office, where it will be held awaiting the payment of the fees and commissions and one-fifth of the appraised value of the land. In that event, the payment must be made within the fifteen days following date of selection. Payments can be made *only* in cash or by postoffice money orders made payable to the receiver of the proper local land office. These payments may be made in person, through the mails or any other means of agency desired, but the applicant assumes all responsibility in the matter. He must see that the payments reach the local office within the fifteen days allowed, and where failure occurs in any instance where the application has been filed in the local office without payment, as herein provided for, the application will stand rejected without further action on the part of the local officers.

Payments.

Declaratory statements.

In the case of declaratory statements, allowable under this opening, the same course may be pursued, except that the filing fees must be paid within the fifteen days following date of selection, the party having six months after filing within which to complete entry. Soldiers or sailors or their widows or minor orphan children, making homestead entry of these lands must make payments of fees and commissions and purchase money as is required of other entrymen. All persons making homestead entry of these lands must pay the remaining four-fifths of the purchase money in five equal installments. These payments will become due at the end of two, three, four, five and six years after the date of entry, unless the entry is commuted. If commutation proof is made, all the unpaid installments must be paid at that time. If any entryman fails to make any payment when it becomes due, all his former payments will be forfeited and his entry will be canceled.

Payments.

Restriction.

No person can select more than one tract or present more than one application to enter or file more than one declaratory statement in his own behalf.

Forfeiture.

7. If any person fails to designate the tract he desires to enter on the date assigned to him for that purpose, or if, having made such designation, he fails to perfect it by making entry or filing and payments as above provided, or if he presents more than one application for registration, or presents an application in any other than his true name, he will forfeit his right to make entry or filing under this proclamation.

Occupancy.

8. None of these lands opened to entry under this proclamation shall become subject to settlement or entry prior to nine o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1912, except in the manner prescribed herein; and all persons are admonished not to make any settlement prior to that hour on lands not covered by entries or filings made by them under this proclamation. At nine o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1912, all of said lands which have not then been entered under this proclamation will become subject to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws and the said Acts of Congress.

9. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation and the said Acts of Congress into full force and effect. Regulations.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and  
[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

June 29, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION.

I, WILLIAM H. TAFT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Act of Congress approved June 1, 1910 (36 Stat., 455), do hereby prescribe, proclaim and make known that all the non-mineral, unallotted unreserved lands within the Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation in the State of North Dakota which have been classified under said Act of Congress into agricultural land of the first class, agricultural land of the second class, and grazing land shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and of said Act of Congress, and be opened to settlement and entry, and be settled upon, occupied and entered in the following manner, and not otherwise: Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak. Unallotted agricultural, etc., lands in, opened to homestead entry. Vol. 36, p. 455.

1. All persons qualified to make a homestead entry may, on and after August 14, 1911, and prior to and including September 2, 1911, but not thereafter, present to James W. Witten, Superintendent of the Opening, at the City of Minot, North Dakota, by ordinary mail, but not in person or by registered mail or otherwise, sealed envelopes containing their applications for registration, but no envelope must contain more than one application; and no person can present more than one application in his own behalf and one as agent for a soldier, sailor, or for the widow or minor orphan child of a soldier or sailor, as hereinafter provided. Registration of applications.

2. Each application for registration must show the applicant's name, postoffice address, age, height and weight, and be sworn to by him at either Bismarck, Plaza, Ryder, Garrison or Minot, North Dakota, before some Notary Public designated by the Superintendent. Requirements.

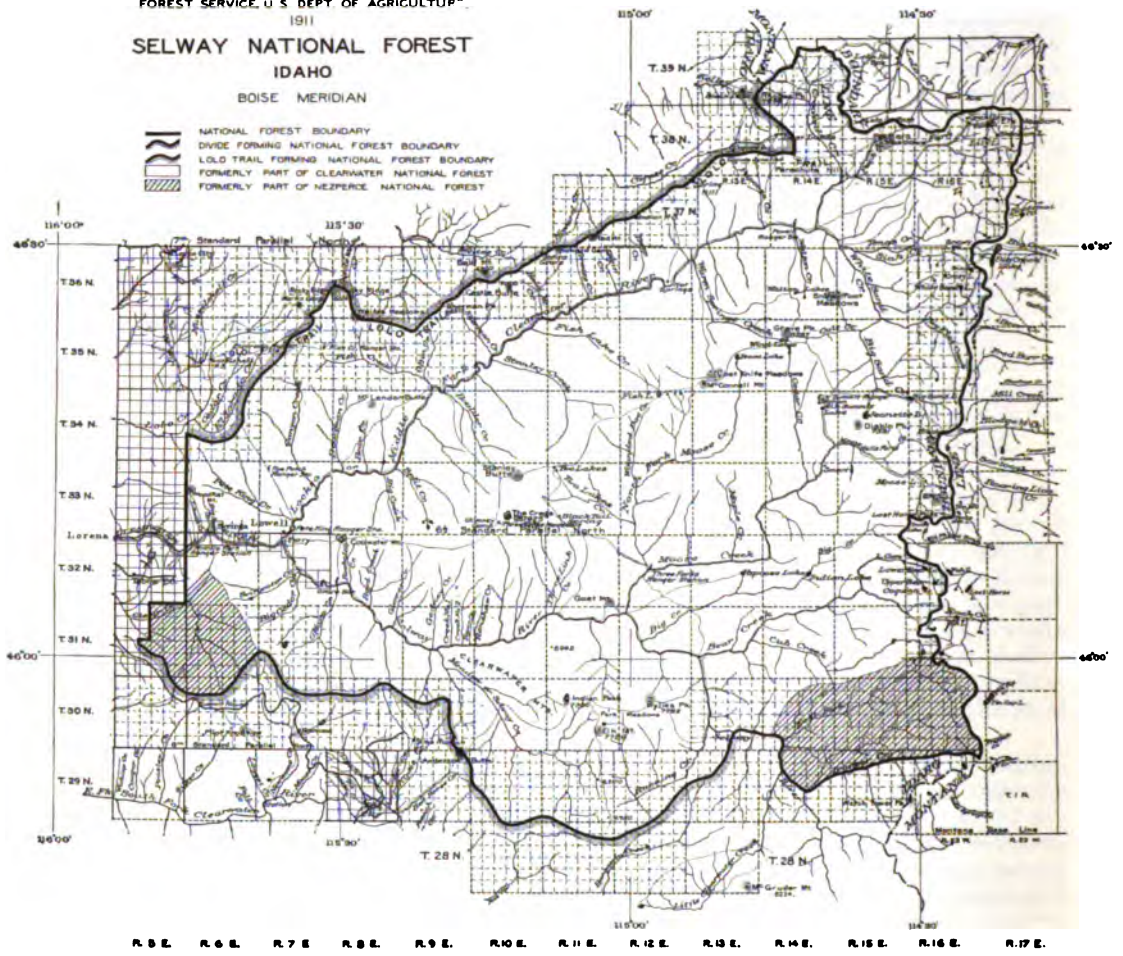
3. Persons who were honorably discharged after ninety days' service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, may make their applications for registration either in person or through their duly appointed agents, but no person can act as agent for more than one such applicant, and all applications presented by agents must be signed and sworn to by them at one of the places named and in the same manner in which other applicants are required to swear to and present their applications. Applications from soldiers or sailors, etc.

4. Beginning at ten o'clock a. m. on September 6, 1911, at the said City of Minot, and continuing thereafter from day to day, Sundays excepted, as long as may be necessary, there shall be impartially taken and selected indiscriminately from the whole number of enve- Drawings.

	<p>lopes so presented such number thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Proclamation, and the applications for registration contained in the envelopes so selected shall, when correct in form and execution, be numbered serially in the order in which they are selected, beginning with number one, and the numbers thus assigned shall fix and control the order in which the persons named therein may make entry after the lands shall become subject to entry.</p>
Notice to successful applicants.	<p>5. A list of the successful applicants, showing the number assigned to each of them, will be conspicuously posted and furnished to the press for publication as a matter of news, and a proper notice will be promptly mailed to each person to whom a number is assigned.</p>
Presentation of applications to enter.	<p>6. Beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. on May 1, 1912 and continuing thereafter on such dates as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, persons holding numbers assigned to them under this proclamation will be permitted to designate and enter the tracts they desire as follows:</p>
Selection, etc.	<p>When a persons name is called, he must at once select the tract he desires to enter and will be allowed fifteen days following date of selection to complete entry at the proper local land office. During that period of fifteen days, he must file his homestead application at the proper local land office, accompanying the same with the usual filing fees and commissions and in addition thereto one-fifth of the appraised value of the tract selected. To save expense incident to an additional trip to the land and to return to the local land office, he may, following his selection, execute his homestead application for the tract selected within the proper land district and file same in the proper local land office, where it will be held awaiting the payment of the fees and commissions and one-fifth of the appraised value of the land. In that event, the payment must be made within the fifteen days following the date of selection. Payments can be made <i>only</i> in cash or by postoffice money orders made payable to the receiver of the proper local land office. These payments may be made in person, through the mails or any other means of agency desired, but the applicant assumes all responsibility in the matter. He must see that the payments reach the local office within the fifteen days allowed, and where failure occurs in any instance where the application has been filed in the local office without payment, as herein provided for, the application will stand rejected without further action on the part of the local officers.</p>
Payments.	
Declaratory statements.	<p>In case of declaratory statements, allowable under this opening, the same course may be pursued, except that the filing fees must be paid within the fifteen days following date of selection, the party having six months after filing within which to complete entry. Soldiers or sailors or their widows or minor orphan children, making homestead entry of these lands must make payments of fees and commissions and purchase money as is required of other entrymen. All persons making homestead entry of these lands must pay the remaining four-fifths of the purchase money in five equal installments. These payments will become due at the end of two, three, four, five and six years after the date of entry, unless the entry is commuted. If commutation proof is made, all the unpaid installments must be paid at that time. If any entryman fails to make any payment when it becomes due, all his former payments will be forfeited and his entry will be canceled.</p>
Payments.	
Restriction.	<p>No person can select more than one tract or present more than one application to enter or file more than one declaratory statement in his own behalf.</p>
Forfeiture.	<p>7. If any person fails to designate the tract he desires to enter on the date assigned to him for that purpose, or if, having made such designa-</p>

580°—62—1—11—14

FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1911  
**SELWAY NATIONAL FOREST**  
IDAHO  
BOISE MERIDIAN



tion he fails to perfect it by making entry or filing and payments as above provided, or if he presents more than one application for registration or presents an application in any other than his true name, he will forfeit his right to make entry or filing under this proclamation.

8. None of the lands opened to entry under this proclamation shall become subject to settlement or entry prior to nine o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1912, except in the manner prescribed herein; and all persons are admonished not to make any settlement prior to that hour on lands not covered by entries or filings made by them under this proclamation. At nine o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1912, all of said lands which have not then been entered under this proclamation will become subject to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws and the said Act of Congress.

Occupancy.

9. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation and the said Act of Congress into full force and effect.

Regulations.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 29, 1911.

# A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that certain portions of the Coeur d'Alene and the Bitter Root National Forests, in the State of Idaho, should constitute the Clearwater National Forest; and

Selway National Forest, Idaho. Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of said Clearwater National Forest, together with certain lands which were included in the Nezperce National Forest by an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, should constitute the Selway National Forest;

Post, pp. 20, 21.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Selway National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National forest, Idaho. Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

June 29, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Clearwater National  
Forest, Idaho.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that certain portions of the Coeur d'Alene and the Bitter Root National Forests within the State of Idaho should constitute the Clearwater National Forest; and

*Post*, p. 28.

WHEREAS it appears that a certain portion of the Clearwater National Forest should be transferred to the Nezperce National Forest, and that certain other portions of the Clearwater National Forest should constitute parts of the Selway and the St. Joe National Forests.

*Ante*, p. 19.  
*Post*, p. 21.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Clearwater National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within Forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

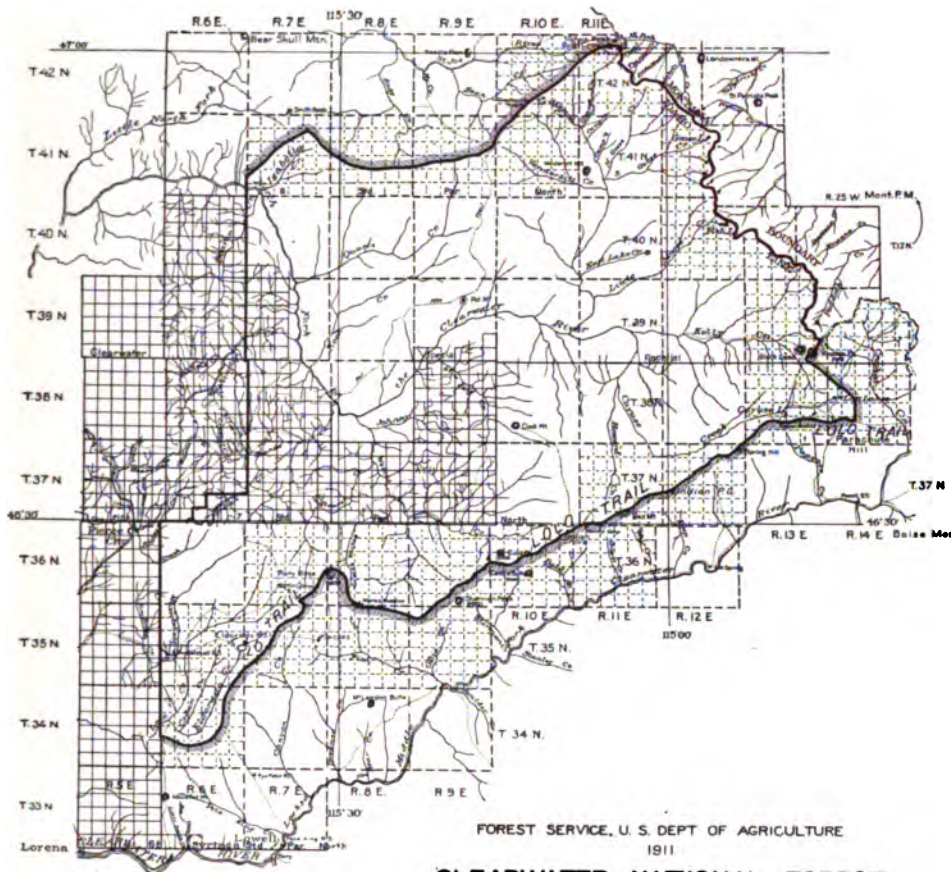
Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT




By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

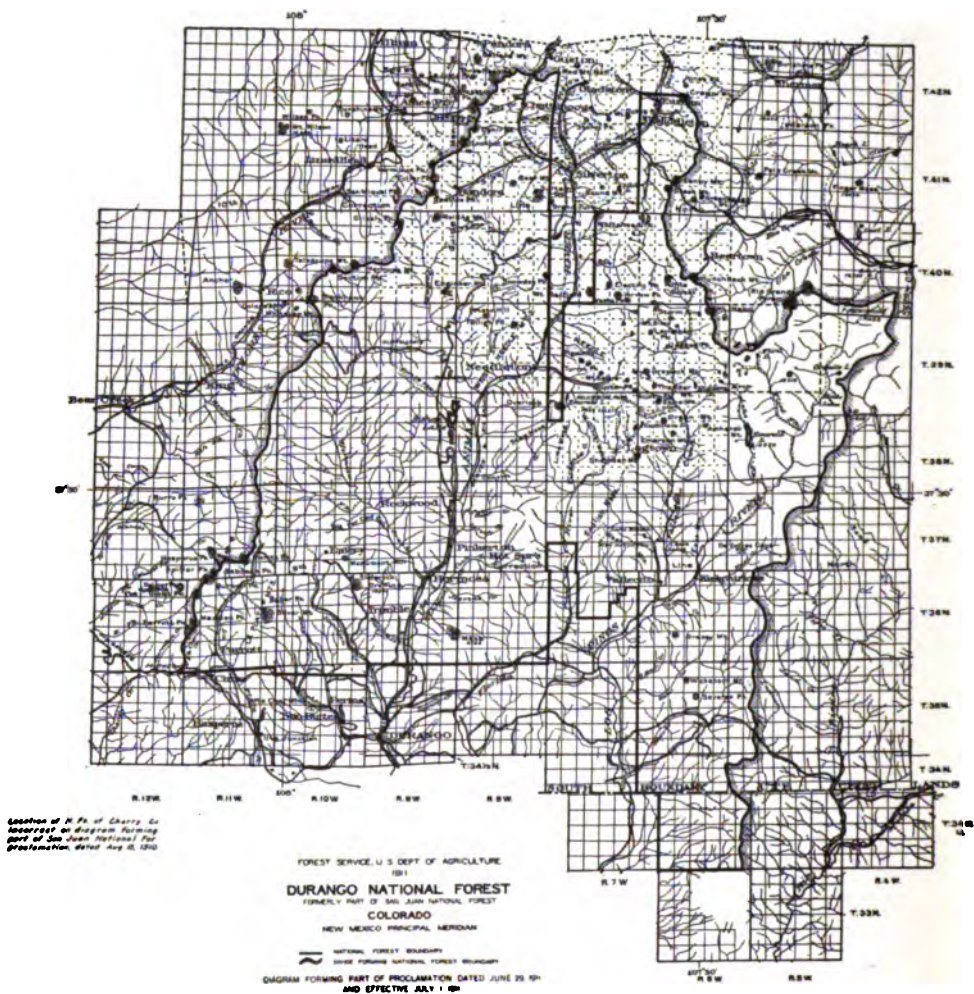


# **CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST** **IDAHO** **BOISE MERIDIAN**

-  NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
-  DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
-  LOLO TRAIL FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY











BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 20, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the San Juan National Forest, in the State of Colorado, should constitute the Durango National Forest;

Durango National Forest, Colo. Preamble. Post, p. 22.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Durango National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National forest, Colorado. Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 29, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that certain portions of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest, together with a part of the Clearwater National Forest should constitute the St. Joe National Forest in the State of Idaho;

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho. Preamble. Post, p. 22. Ante, p. 20.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the areas within the boundaries shown on the diagram forming a part hereof shall be known as the St. Joe National Forest.

National forest, Idaho. Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX,  
*Secretary of State.*

June 29, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

San Juan National  
Forest, Colo.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, p. 21.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the San Juan National Forest, in the State of Colorado, should be known as the Durango National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the San Juan National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX  
*Secretary of State.*

June 29, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

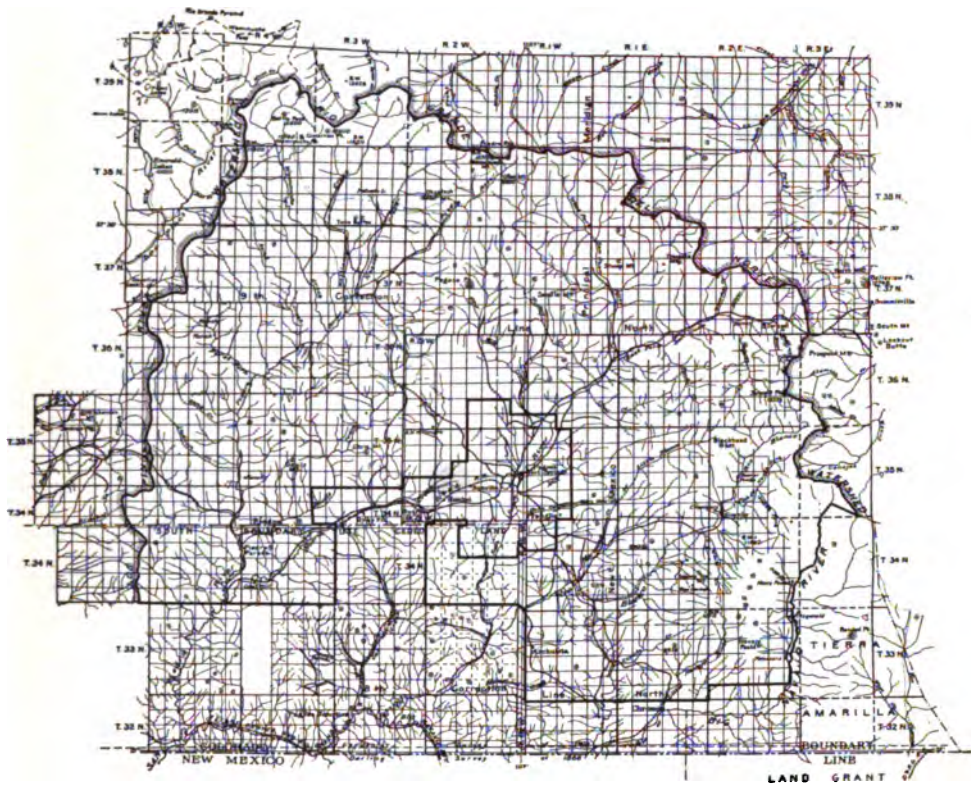
### A PROCLAMATION

Coeur d'Alene National  
Forest, Idaho.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, pp. 20, 21.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands within the State of Idaho, heretofore embraced in the Coeur d'Alene and the Clearwater National Forests, should constitute the St. Joe National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress

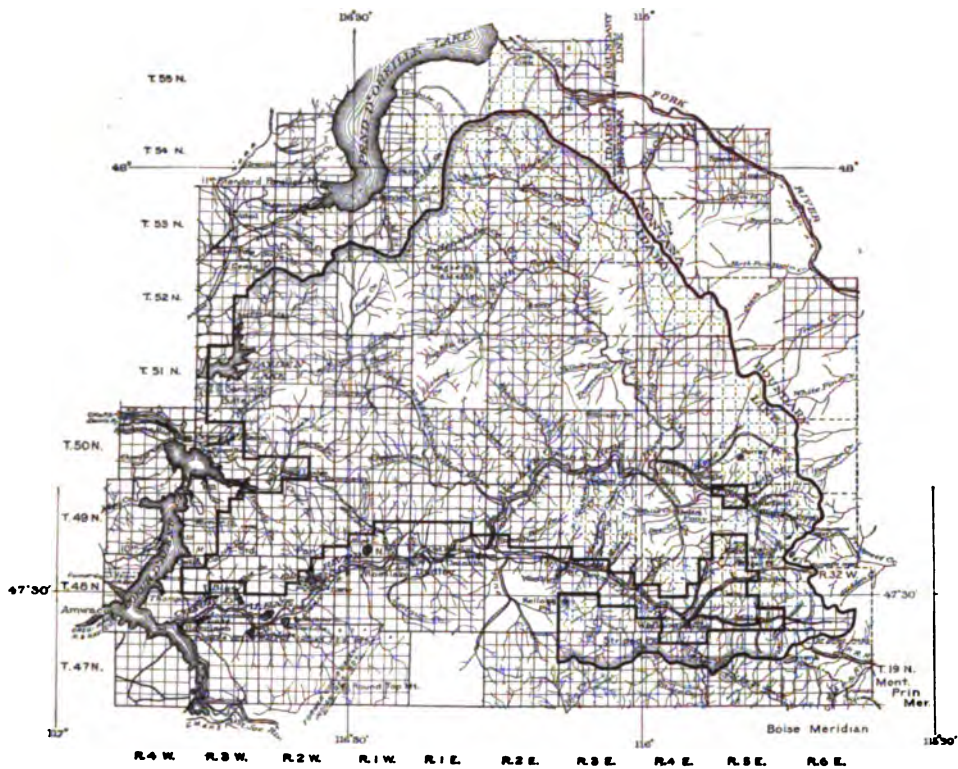


FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1911  
**SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST**  
COLORADO  
NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
— STATE FOREST BOUNDARY  
— PRIVATE FOREST BOUNDARY

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 28, 1911  
AND EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1911



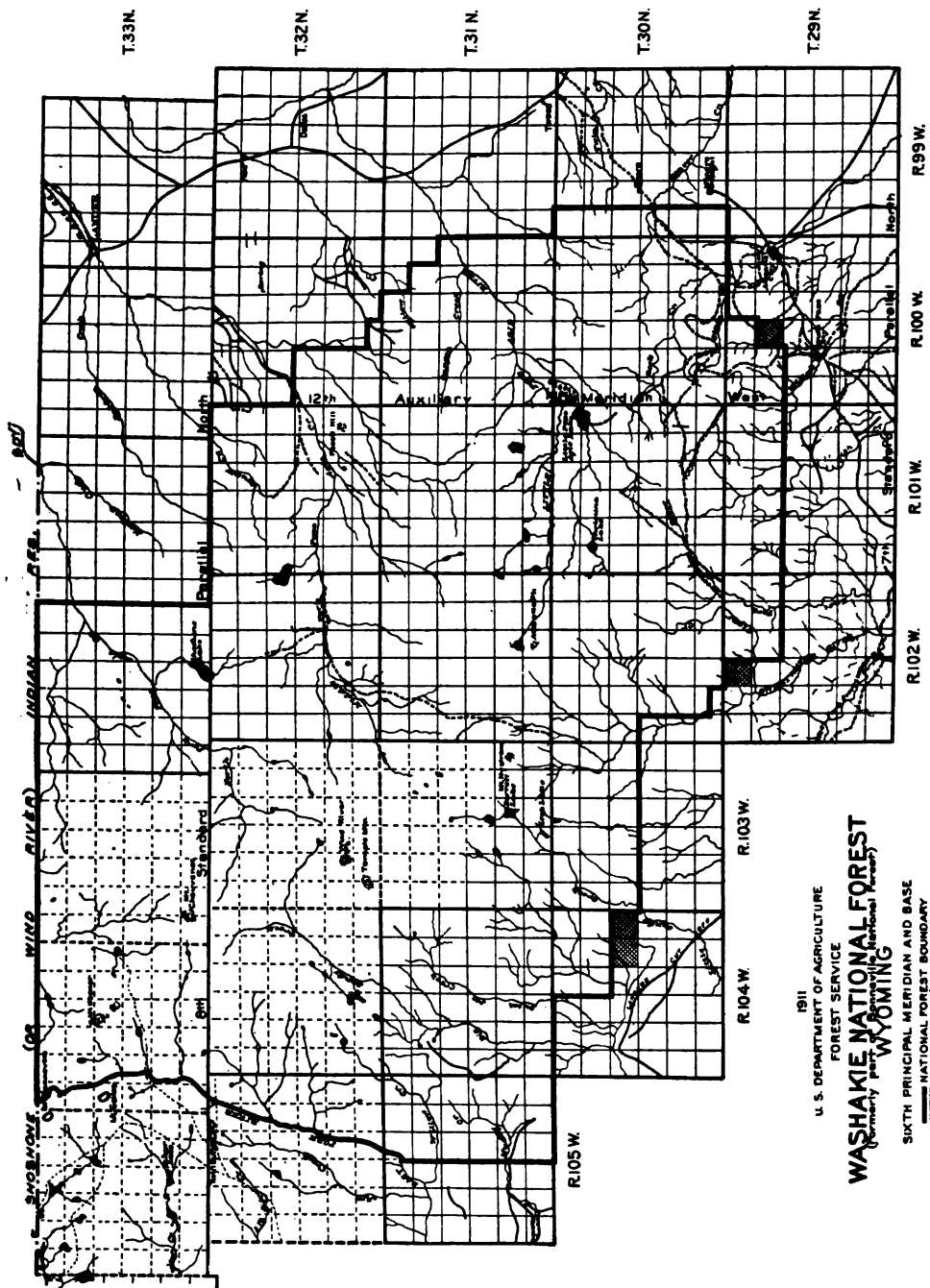


FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1911  
**COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST**  
IDAHO  
BOISE MERIDIAN

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
~ DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY







approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated July first, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that a part of the Yellowstone National Forest, within the State of Wyoming, should constitute the Bonneville National Forest; and

Washakie National  
Forest, Wyo.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Bonneville National Forest should be known as the Washakie National Forest;

Post, p. 32.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Washakie National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National forest,  
Wyoming.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation. The eliminations from the Bonneville National Forest shown on the attached diagram are withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as provided in the proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, changing the boundaries of the Bonneville National Forest.

Area affected.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification.

Vol. 36, p. 847.  
Post, p. 32.

## PROCLAMATIONS, 1911.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Deschutes National Forest, Oreg. Preamble.

*Post*, pp. 29, 37.

*Ante*, p. 8.  
*Post*, p. 28.

Boundaries modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc. Vol. 36, p. 847.

*Post*, p. 37.  
Area affected.

Elimination from Ore-  
gon National Forest.  
*Post*, p. 28.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating from the Deschutes National Forest certain lands within the State of Oregon, by transferring certain other lands from the Deschutes National Forest to the Ochoco and the Paulina National Forests and by adding to the Deschutes National Forest certain lands heretofore embraced in the Cascade and the Oregon National Forests;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

The lands herein eliminated from the Deschutes National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable. Said eliminated lands are indicated on the diagram forming a part of the proclamation for the Ochoco National Forest, effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven. It is not intended by this proclamation to release any other land from reservation, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

A portion of the lands eliminated from the Oregon National Forest by a proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, is indicated on the attached diagram. No public land is included in said elimination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

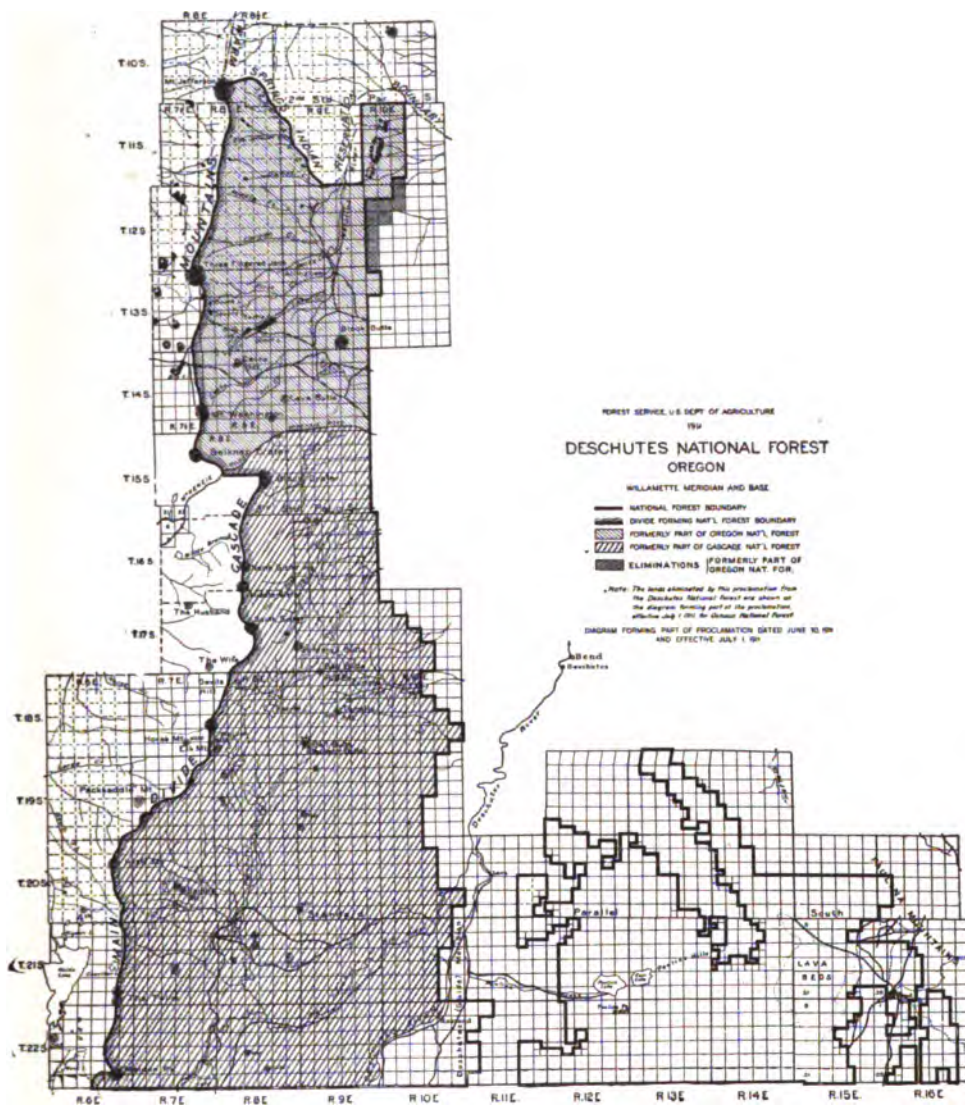
Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

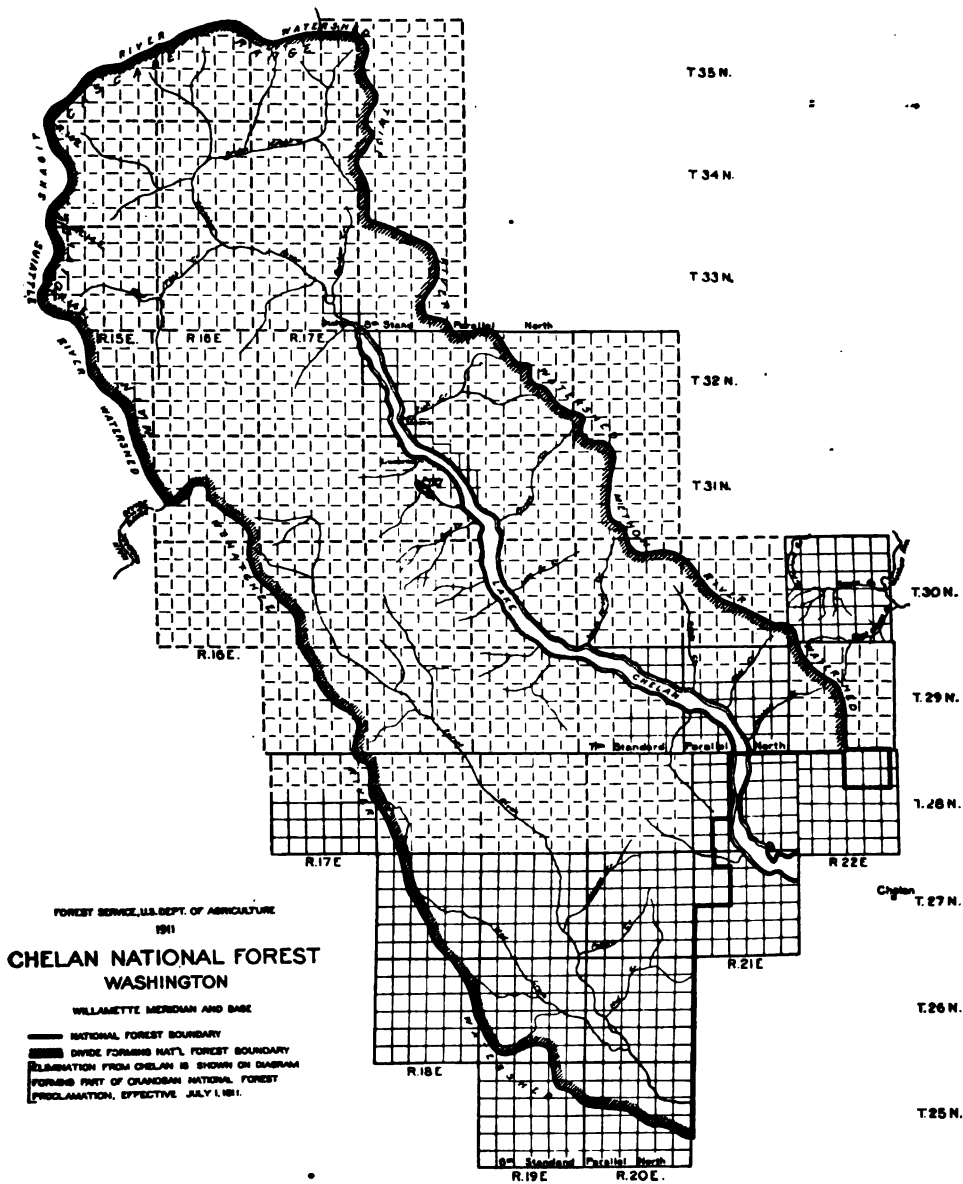
HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*













BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Chelan National Forest, in the State of Washington, should be known as the Okanogan National Forest, and that the east half of Section two (2), Township thirty-eight (38) North, Range twenty-five (25) East, Willamette Meridian, Washington, should be eliminated from said Chelan National Forest;

Chelan National Forest, Wash.  
Preamble.  
*Infra.*

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Chelan National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands herein eliminated from the Chelan National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation except the area indicated as an elimination on the diagram forming a part of the proclamation for the Okanogan National Forest, effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Area affected.

*Infra.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Chelan National Forest, within the State of Washington, should constitute the Okanogan National Forest;

Okanogan National Forest, Wash.  
Preamble.  
*Supra.*

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on

National forest, Washington.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Okanogan National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation.

Elimination with-  
drawn for classification.

The east half of Section two (2), Township thirty-eight (38) North, Range twenty-five (25) East, Willamette Meridian, Washington, is eliminated from the Chelan National Forest and withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), by a proclamation changing the boundaries of said National Forest, effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Vol. 36, p. 847.  
A *note*, p. 25.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Weiser National For-  
est, Idaho.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that a part of the Weiser National Forest should be known as the Weiser National Forest; and

Post, p. 33.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Weiser National Forest, and by transferring to the Payette National Forest a portion of the area heretofore embraced in the Weiser National Forest;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

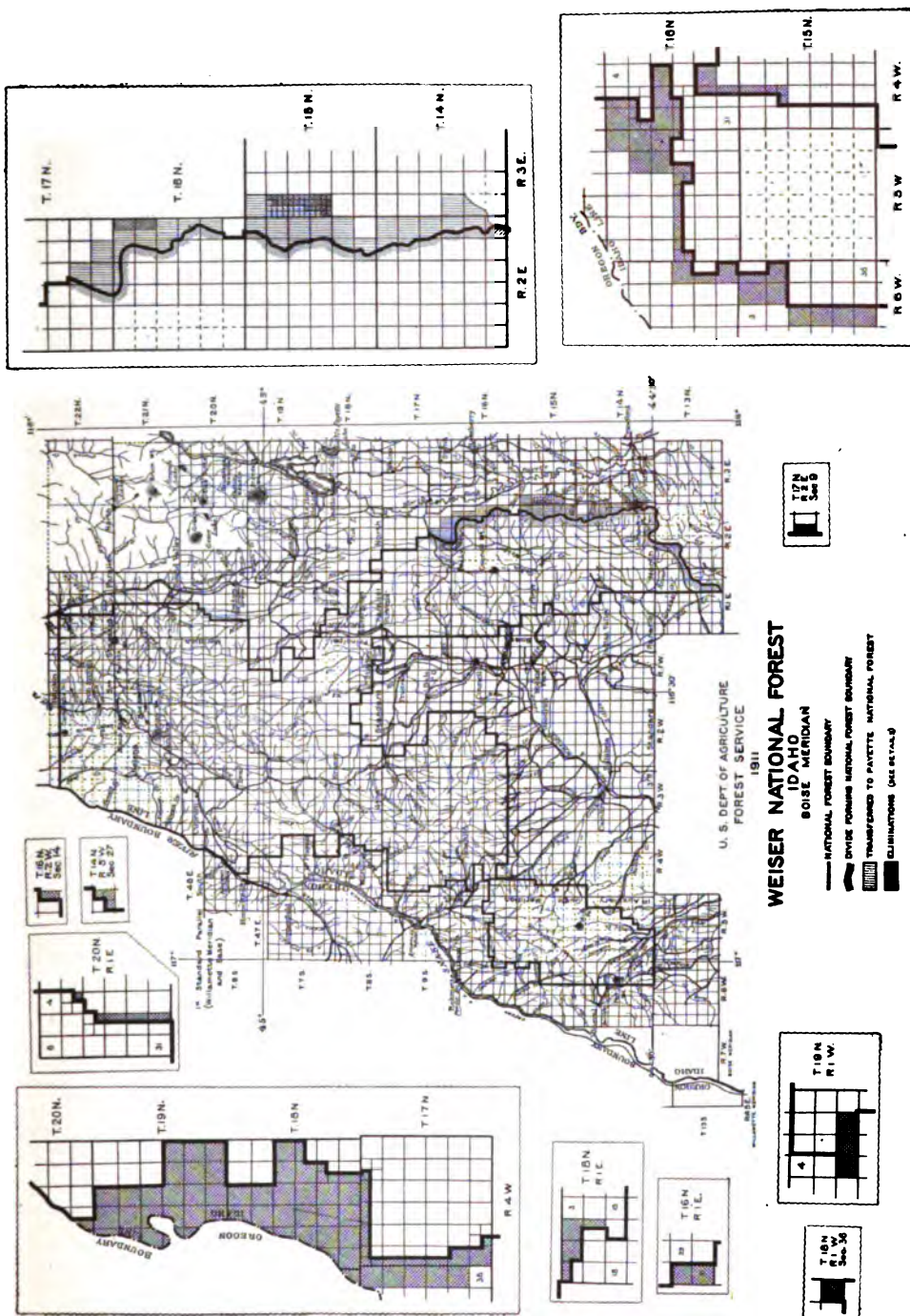
Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Weiser National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

The lands herein eliminated from the Weiser National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification, under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will when compatible with public interests be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.









It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest. Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Umpqua National Forest within the State of Oregon was established by a proclamation dated March second, nineteen hundred and seven, and an Executive Order dated June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that certain portions of the Umpqua, Cascade, and Fremont National Forests should be known as the Umpqua National Forest; and Umpqua National Forest, Oreg. Preamble. Vol. 34, p. 3301.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Umpqua National Forest, and by including within the Cascade and the Paulina National Forests certain lands heretofore embraced in the Umpqua National Forest; Ante, p. 8. Post, p. 29.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Umpqua National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof. Area diminished. Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves." Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

No public lands are included within the areas hereby eliminated. It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest. Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Oregon National Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that the Bull Run National Forest and a part of the Cascade National Forest should be known as the Oregon National Forest; and

Ante, p. 24.  
Post, p. 36.

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands should be eliminated from said Oregon National Forest and certain other lands should be transferred to the Deschutes National Forest and certain portions should constitute a part of the Santiam National Forest;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Oregon National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated as eliminations on the attached diagram, and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the Deschutes and the Santiam National Forests, effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

No public lands eliminated.

No public lands are included in the areas hereby eliminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho.  
Preamble.

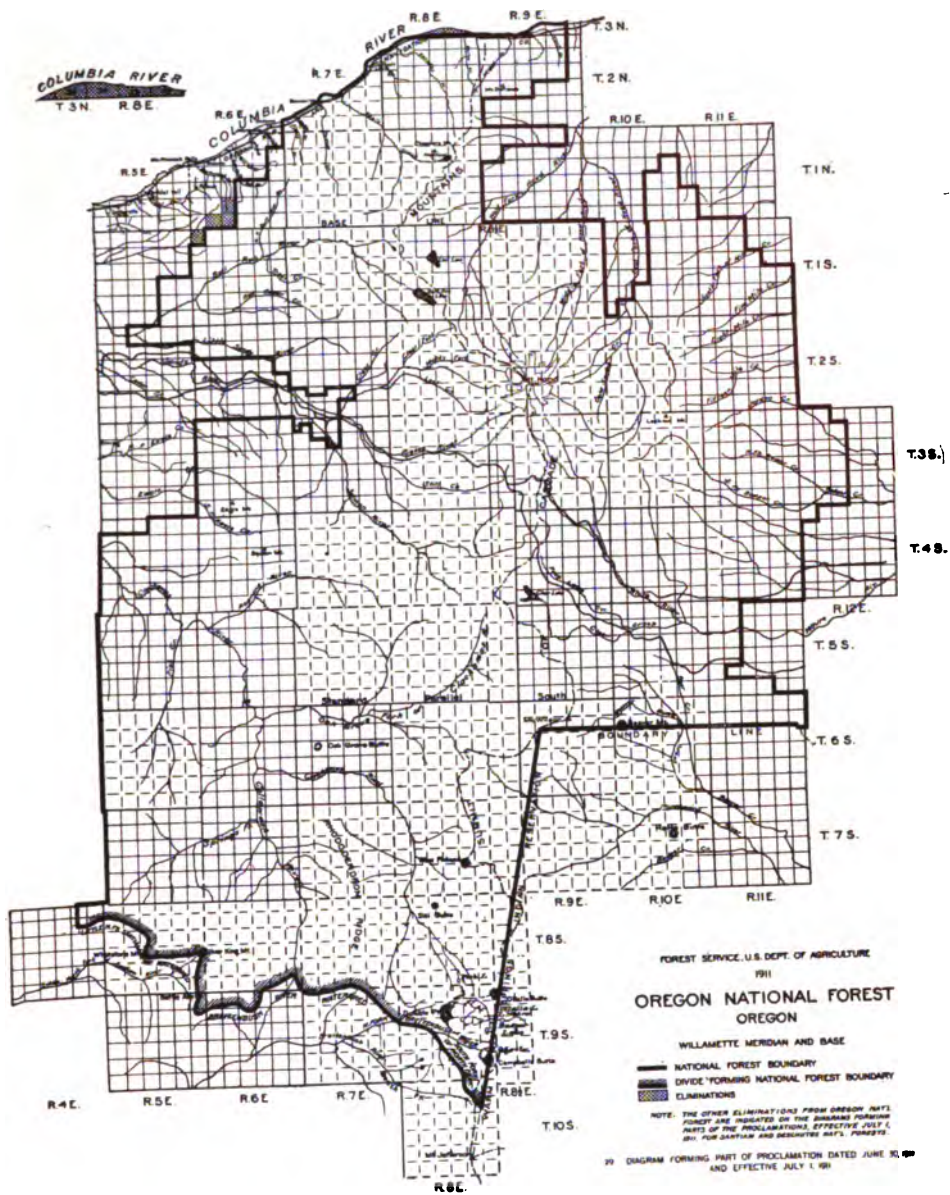
WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that parts of the Bitter Root and Weiser National Forests, within the State of Idaho, should be known as the Nezperce National Forest; and

Ante, pp. 19, 20.

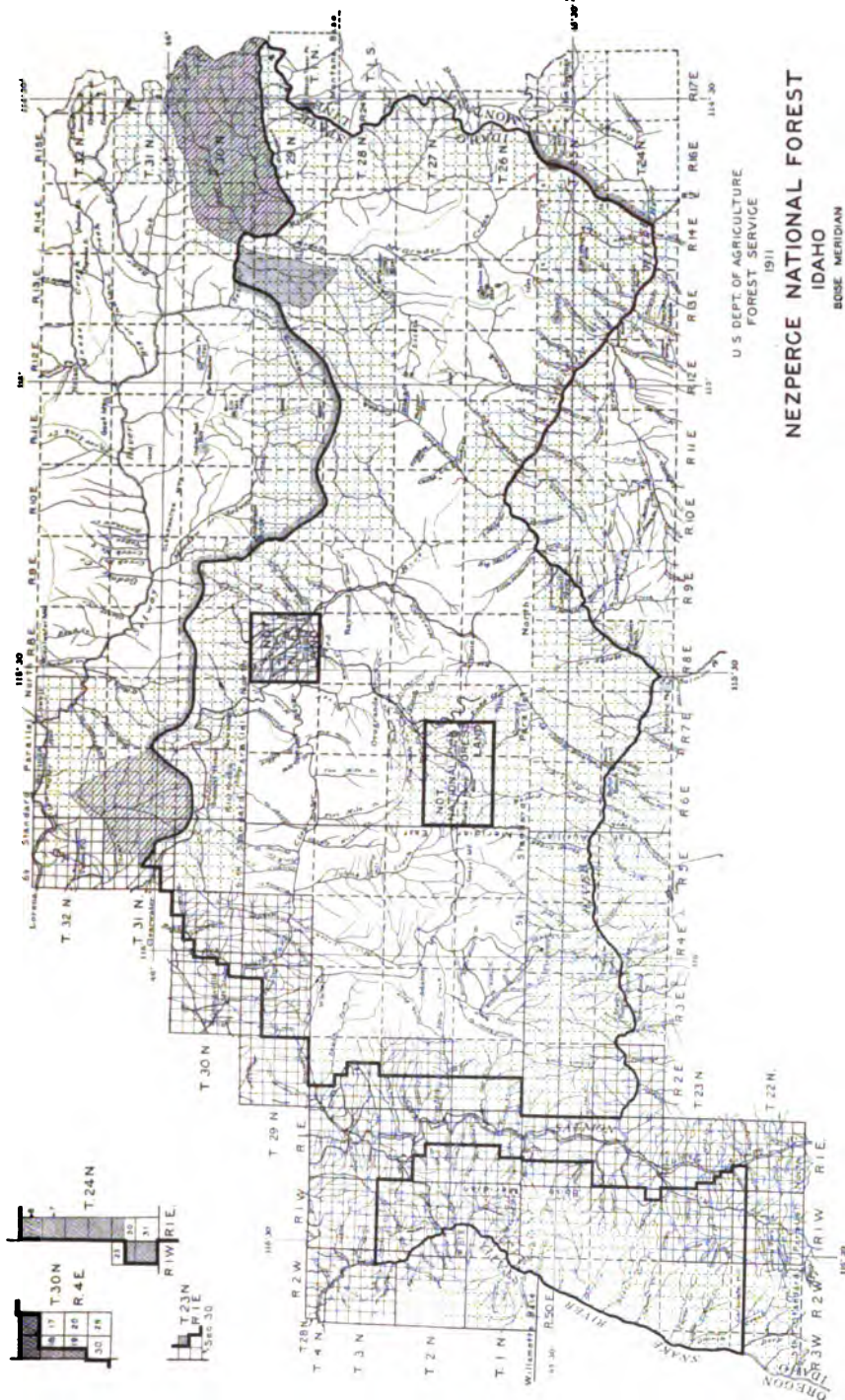
WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Nezperce National Forest, by transferring to said Forest a portion of the Clearwater National Forest, and by including in the Selway National Forest certain lands heretofore embraced in the Nezperce National Forest;

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act







# NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO  
BOISE MERIDIAN

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- TRANSFERRED FROM CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST
- INCLUDED IN NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
- ELIMINATIONS







of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Nezperce National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands herein eliminated from the Nezperce National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that portions of the Fremont, Deschutes, Umpqua, Cascade, and Crater National Forests, within the State of Oregon, should constitute the Paulina National Forest;

Paulina National Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, pp. 8, 14, 24, 27.  
*Post*, p. 35.  
National forest, Oregon.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Paulina National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Sioux National Forest, Mont. and S. Dak. Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding to the Sioux National Forest certain lands within the State of South Dakota, which are in part covered with timber, and by eliminating from said Forest certain lands within the States of Montana and South Dakota;

Boundaries modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Sioux National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on parts one and two of the diagram forming a part hereof.

Prior rights not affected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc. Vol. 36, p. 847.

The lands herein eliminated from the Sioux National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification, under the Act of June twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will when compatible with public interests be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Area affected.

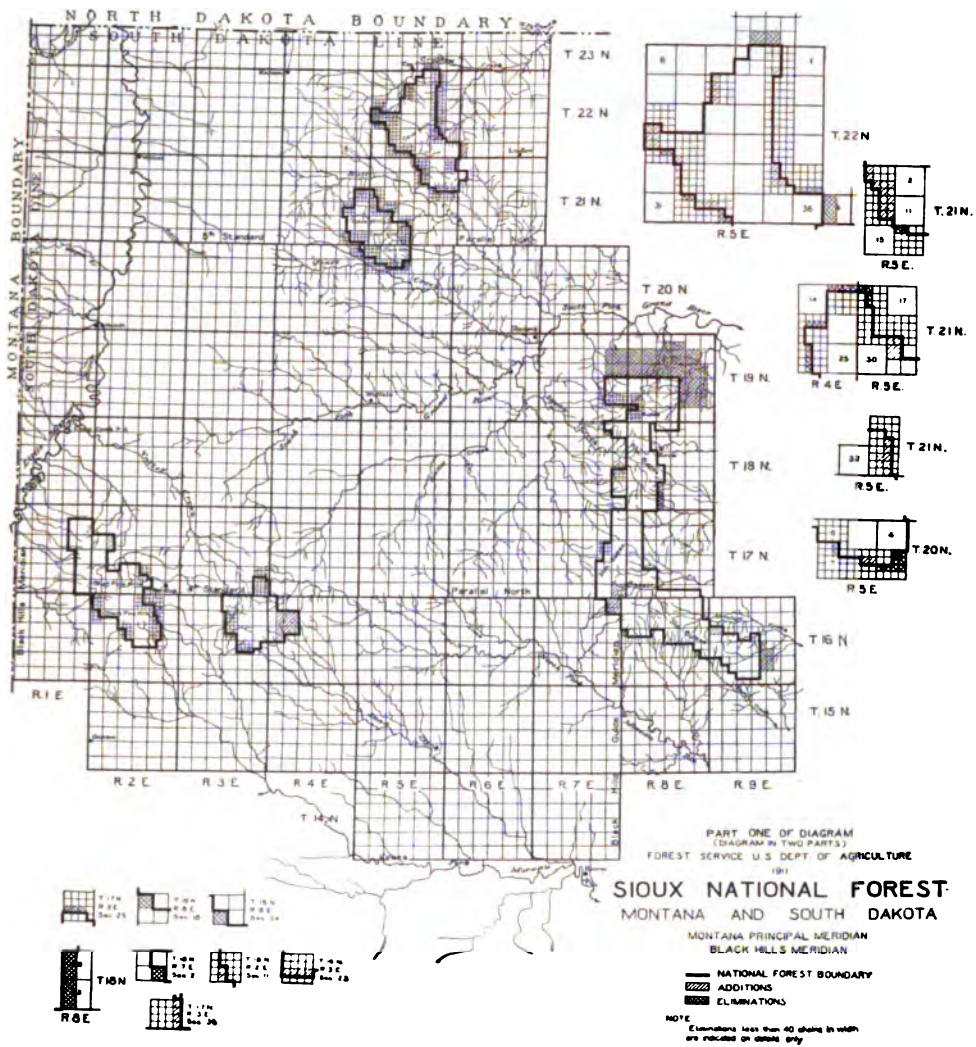
It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the two parts of the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land in the State of Montana not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

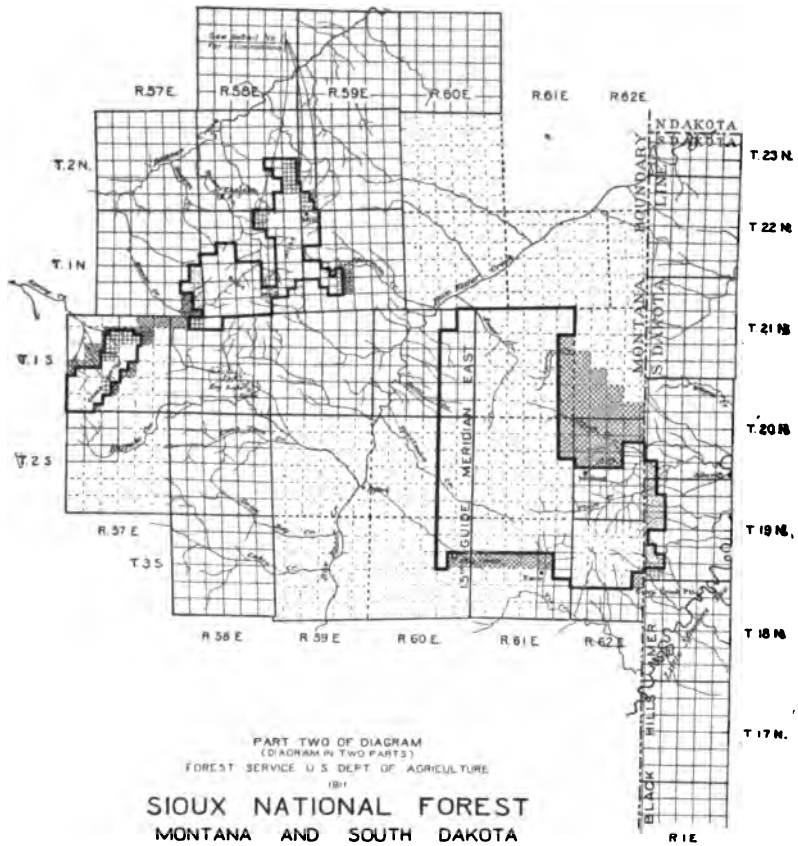
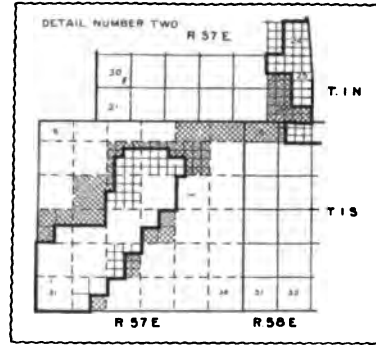
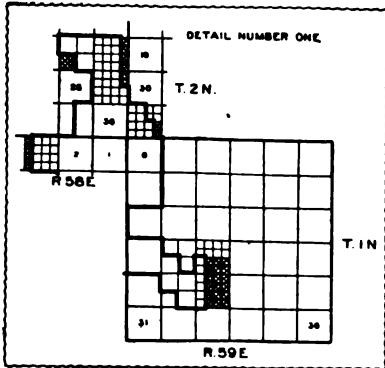
Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*







PART TWO OF DIAGRAM  
(DIAGRAM IN TWO PARTS)  
FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
(1911)

**SIOUX NATIONAL FOREST**  
**MONTANA AND SOUTH DAKOTA**

MONTANA PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
BLACK HILLS MERIDIAN

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
 ADDITIONS  
 ELIMINATIONS







BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Klamath National Forest; by adding to said National Forest certain lands within the State of California, which are in part covered with timber; by transferring to the Siskiyou National Forest a portion of the Klamath National Forest; and by including in the Klamath National Forest certain lands within the State of Oregon heretofore embraced in the Crater National Forest;

Klamath National Forest, Cal. and Ore.  
Preamble.

Post, p. 32.

Post, p. 33.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Klamath National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights not affected.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands herein eliminated from the Klamath National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land in the State of Oregon not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

Acting Secretary of State.

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Bonneville National  
Forest, Wyo.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated July first, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that a part of the Yellowstone National Forest, within the State of Wyoming, should constitute the Bonneville National Forest; and

Post, p. 37.  
Act, p. 23.

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands should be eliminated from the Bonneville National Forest, and that the names of Bridger National Forest and Washakie National Forest should be given to portions of the area included in the Bonneville National Forest by the said Executive Order;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Bonneville National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 26, p. 847.

The lands herein eliminated from the Bonneville National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Prior rights not af-  
fected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation except the areas shown as eliminations on the attached diagram, and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the Bridger and the Washakie National Forests, effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Post, p. 37.  
Act, p. 23.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

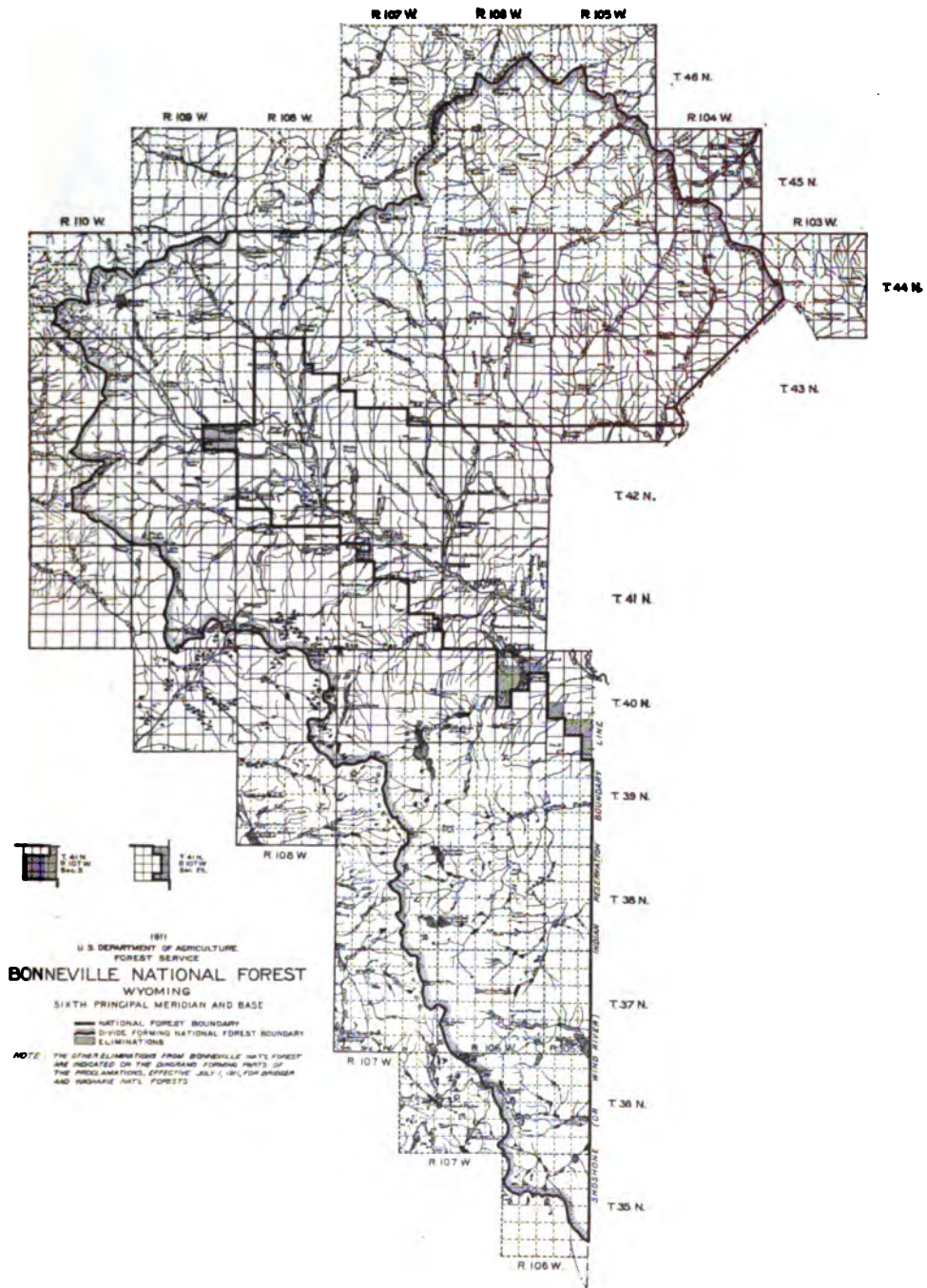
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Siskiyou National  
Forest, Oreg. and Cal.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that the Coquille National Forest and parts of the Siskiyou and the Klamath National Forests should be known as the Siskiyou National Forest, in the States of Oregon and California; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Siskiyou National Forest; by add-

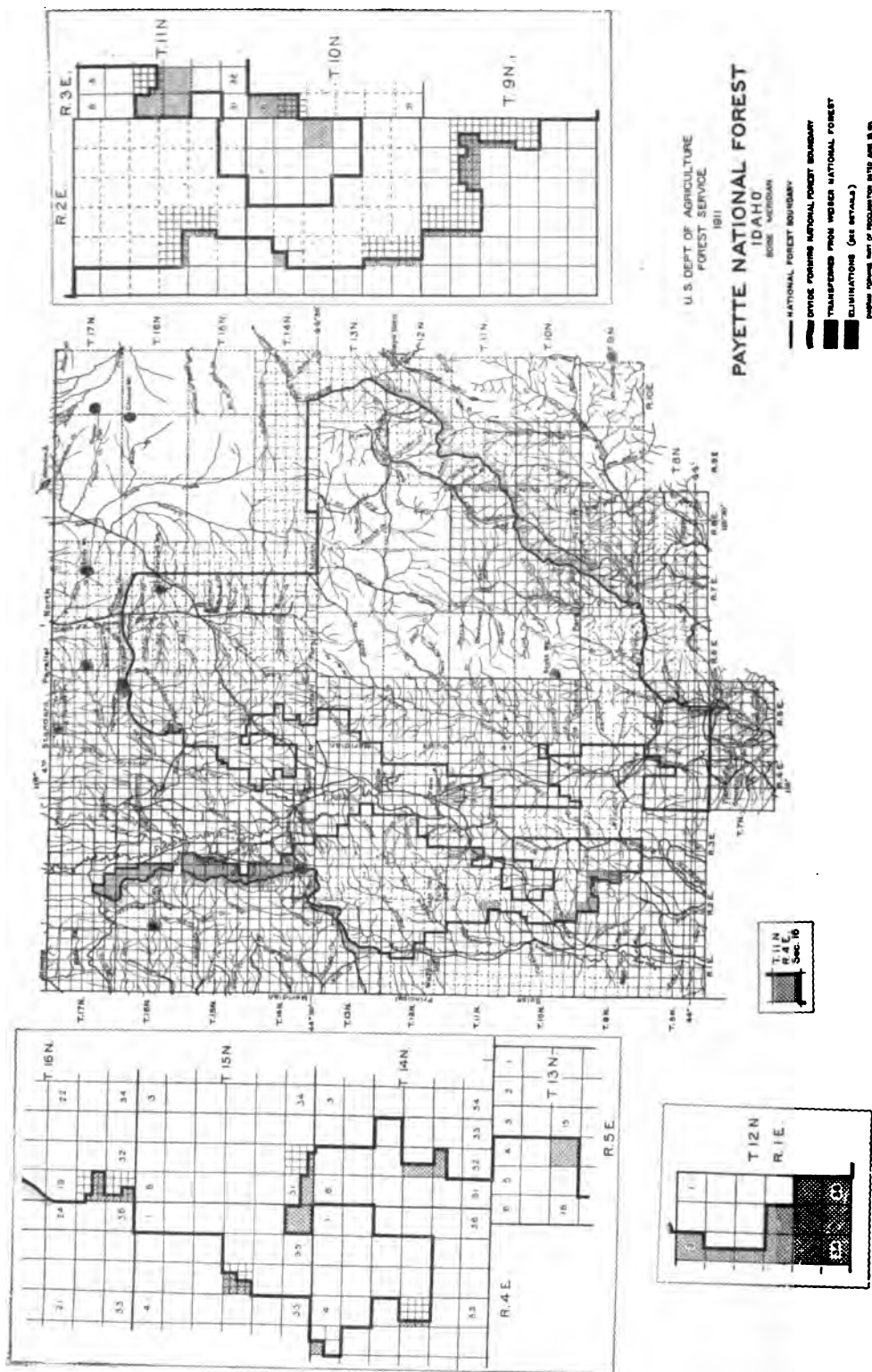












ing to said National Forest certain lands within the State of California, which are in part covered with timber or undergrowth; by transferring to said National Forest certain lands heretofore embraced in the Klamath National Forest; and by transferring to the Crater National Forest certain lands heretofore embraced in said Siskiyou National Forest;

*Ante*, p. 31.  
*Post*, p. 35.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights not affected.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands herein eliminated from the Siskiyou National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land in the State of Oregon not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Areas affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM II TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, consolidated parts of the Payette, Weiser, and Sawtooth National Forests under the name of the Payette National Forest; and

Payette National Forest, Idaho.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands from the Payette National Forest, and by

*Ante*, p. 26.

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

Areas affected.

transferring to said Forest a portion of the area heretofore embraced in the Weiser National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Payette National Forest are hereby changed, and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

The lands herein eliminated from the Payette National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification, under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will when compatible with public interests be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Mono National For-  
est, Cal. and Nev.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated November twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, transferred certain lands within the State of Nevada from the Mono National Forest to the Toiyabe National Forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding to the Mono National Forest certain lands within the States of California and Nevada, which are in part covered with timber, and by eliminating from said Forest certain lands within the States of California and Nevada.

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Mono National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

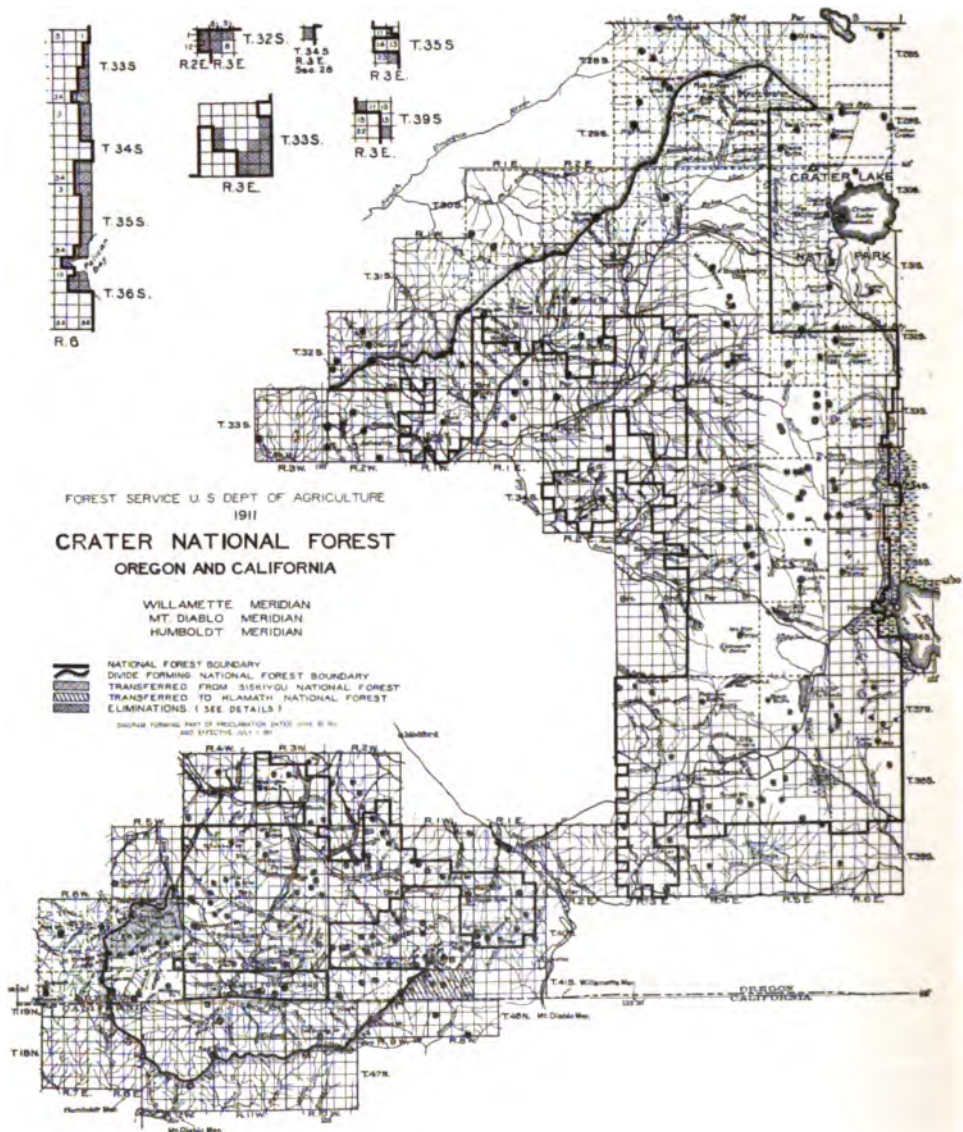
Prior rights not af-  
fected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws









or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands herein eliminated from the Mono National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification, under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will when compatible with public interests be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911,

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that the Ashland National Forest, and parts of the Cascade, Siskiyou, and Klamath National Forests should constitute the Crater National Forest in the States of Oregon and California; and

Crater National For-  
est, Oreg. and Cal.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating from the Crater National Forest certain lands, by transferring to said Forest a portion of the Siskiyou National Forest, and by including in the Klamath and the Paulina National Forests certain lands heretofore embraced in the Crater National Forest;

*Ante*, pp. 29, 31, 32.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Crater National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

The lands herein eliminated from the Crater National Forest are hereby withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), and will, when compatible

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Santiam National Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, pp. 8, 23.  
National forest, Oregon.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

WHEREAS it appears that portions of the Oregon and the Cascade National Forests, within the State of Oregon, should constitute the Santiam National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Santiam National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation.

Elimination not public land.  
*Ante*, p. 28.

No public land is included in Section twenty-four (24), Township eleven (11) South, Range three (3) East, Willamette Meridian, Oregon, which is eliminated from the Oregon National Forest by a proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, changing the boundaries of said Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*



with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Santiam National Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, pp. 8, 23.  
National forest, Oregon.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

WHEREAS it appears that portions of the Oregon and the Cascade National Forests, within the State of Oregon, should constitute the Santiam National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Santiam National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation.

Elimination not public land.  
*Ante*, p. 28.

No public land is included in Section twenty-four (24), Township eleven (11) South, Range three (3) East, Willamette Meridian, Oregon, which is eliminated from the Oregon National Forest by a proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, changing the boundaries of said Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

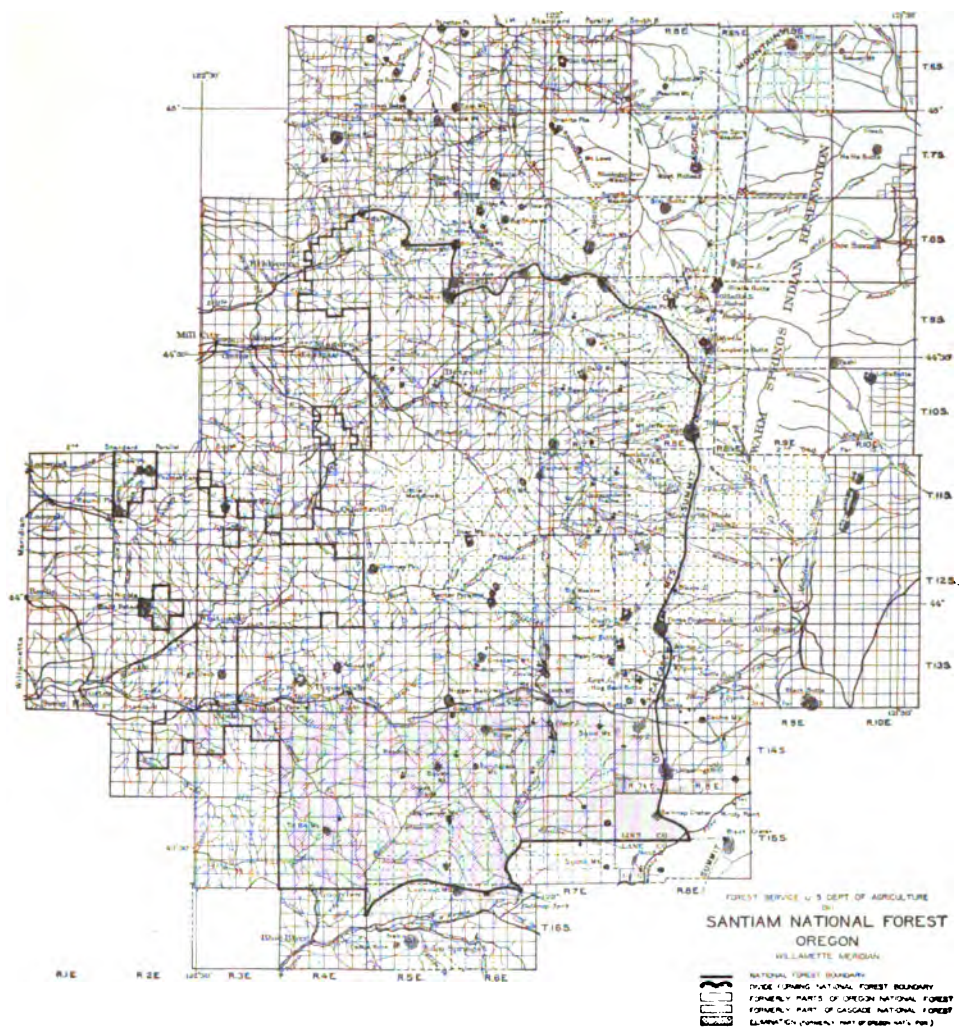
Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

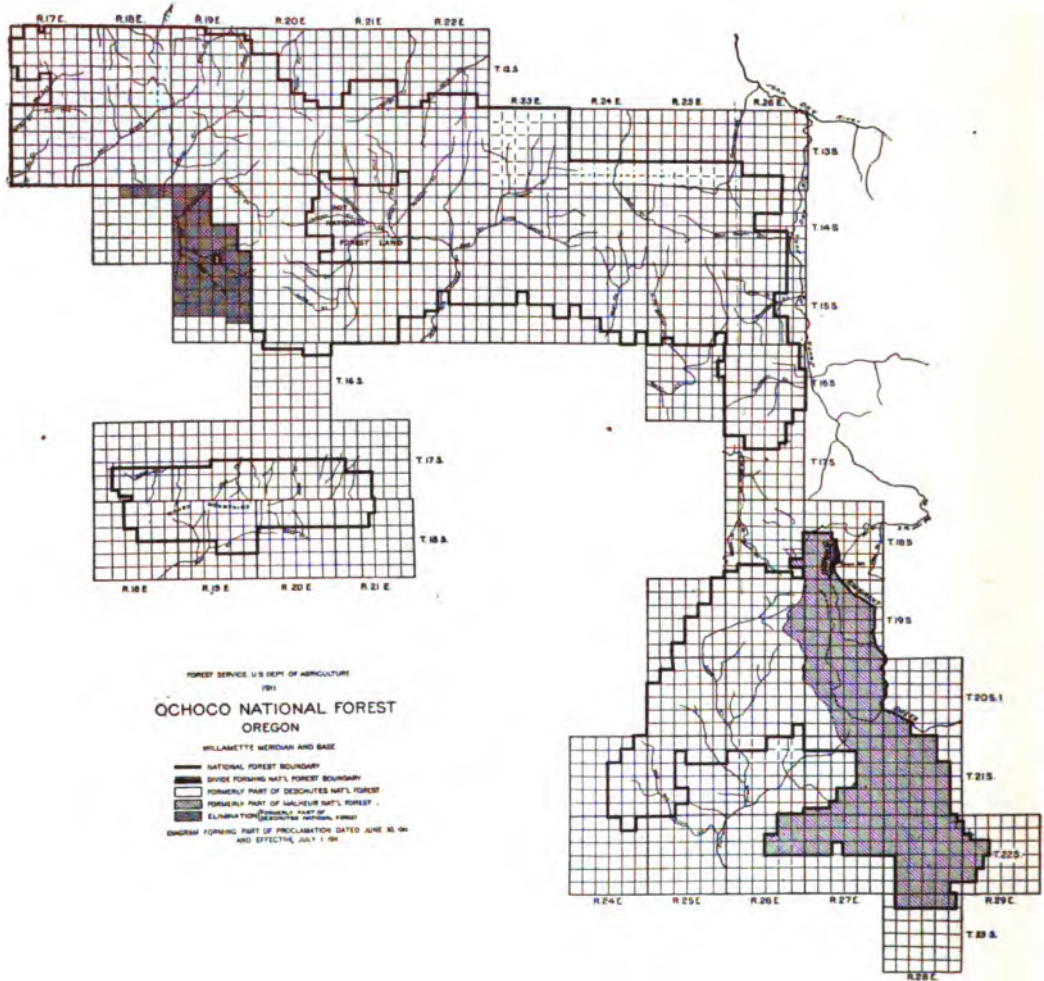












# PROCLAMATIONS, 1911.

37

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated July first, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that a part of the Yellowstone National Forest, within the State of Wyoming, should constitute the Bonneville National Forest; and

Bridger National Forest, Wyo. Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the Bonneville National Forest should be known as the Bridger National Forest;

Ante, p. 32.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Bridger National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National Forest, Wyoming. Vol. 30, p. 36.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation. The eliminations from the Bonneville National Forest shown on the attached diagram are withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as provided in the proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, changing the boundaries of the Bonneville National Forest.

Area affected.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc. Vol. 36, p. 847.

Ante, p. 32.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1911.

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that portions of the Deschutes and Malheur National Forests, in the State of Oregon, should constitute the Ochoco National Forest;

Ochoco National Forest, Oreg. Preamble. Ante, pp. 10, 24.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, the boundaries of the Ochoco National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National forest, Oregon. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.  
*Ante*, p. 24.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to release any land from reservation. The lands eliminated from the Deschutes National Forest as shown on the attached diagram are withdrawn for classification under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as provided in the proclamation effective July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, changing the boundaries of said National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

June 30, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

National Forests in  
the States of Colorado,  
Idaho, Montana, Ore-  
gon, Washington and  
Wyoming.

*Ante*, pp. 7-10, 14, 19-  
33, 35-37.

Declaration of effect  
of prior proclamations  
changing boundaries,  
etc.

Vol. 34, p. 1271.

WHEREAS during the month of June A. D., 1911, I signed, made and issued thirty-one (31) proclamations to take effect July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, affecting and having relation to certain National Forests in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, to-wit: Bonneville, Bridger, Cascade, Chelan, Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene, Crater, Deschutes, Durango, Fremont, Klamath, Malheur, Minam, Nezperce, Ochoco, Okanogan, Oregon, Paulina, Payette, St. Joe, San Juan, Santiam, Selway, Sioux, Siskiyou, Umatilla, Umpqua, Wallowa, Washakie, Weiser, Whitman;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by law and particularly by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that said proclamations above mentioned and referred to became necessary, and were made, for the purpose of establishing certain administrative units in said above mentioned National Forests, in order that the areas of the administrative units should be reduced and a more efficient administration of the Forests effected; and that said proclamations were made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act and all to become effective together, on July first, nineteen hundred and eleven; and that in none of said proclamations was it intended to create, nor was there created, any National Forest, nor was it intended to make any addition, nor was any addition made, to any National Forest theretofore created, within the limits of any of the said above mentioned States in conflict with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight,"



FOREST SERVICE, U S DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1911

DEVIL POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT

INCLUDING

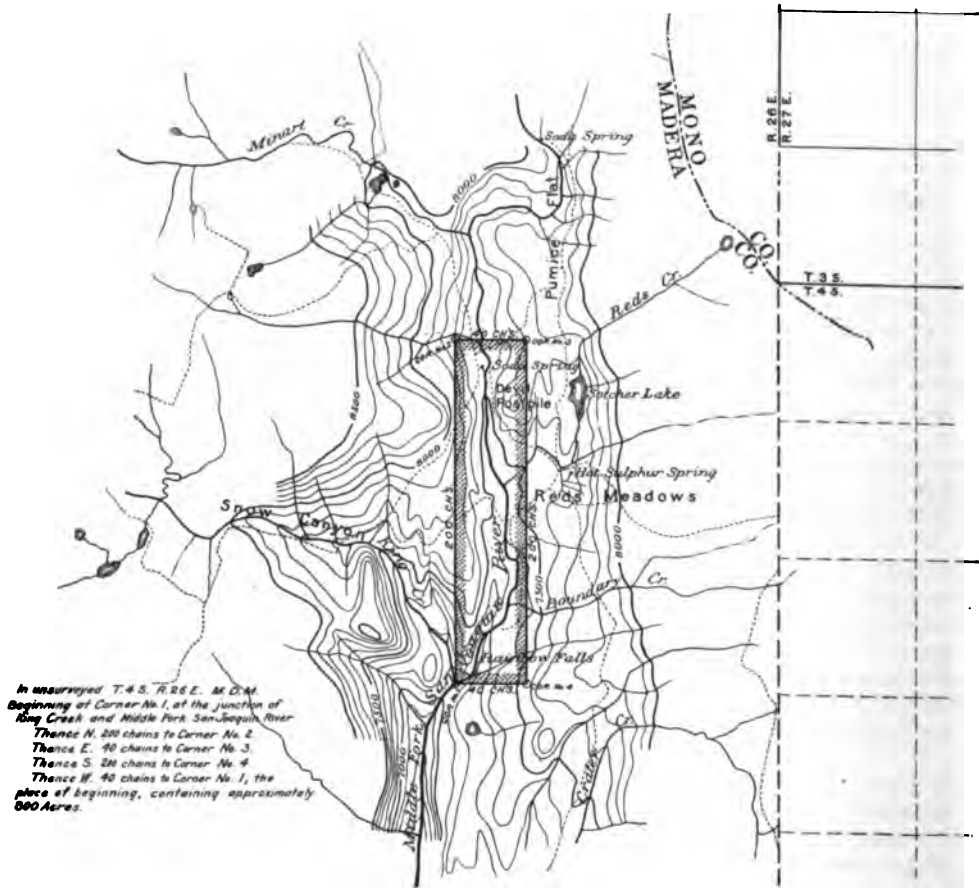
RAINBOW FALLS  
CALIFORNIA

MT DIABLO MERIDIAN

AREA APPROXIMATELY 800 ACRES



NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY



or the provisions of the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, entitled "An Act Authorizing the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases;" and that it was not intended by any of the above mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not theretofore embraced in a National Forest in any of said above mentioned States; nor to release any land from any of said National Forests not specified in the proclamations or shown as eliminations on the proclamation diagrams; nor to add to any of the said National Forests within any of said above mentioned States any lands not theretofore embraced within a National Forest.

Vol. 36, p. 842

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 6, 1911.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls, within the Sierra National Forest, in the State of California, are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument;

Devil Postpile National Monument, Cal. Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act For the preservation of American antiquities," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, all the tracts of land in the State of California shown as the Devil Postpile National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

National Monument, Cal. Vol. 34, p. 225.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Sierra National Forest. The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Forest uses not impaired. Vol. 36, p. 2728.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C KNOX

*Secretary of State.*

July 31, 1911.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

## A PROCLAMATION.

Petrified Forest  
National Monument,  
Ariz.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 34, p. 3266.

WHEREAS, The Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, created by proclamation dated December 8, 1906, has been found, through a careful geological survey of its deposits of mineralized forest remains, to reserve a much larger area of land than is necessary to protect the objects for which the Monument was created, and therefore the same should be reduced in area to conform to the requirements of the act authorizing the creation of National Monuments;

Area diminished.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906, do hereby set aside and reserve as the Petrified Forest National Monument, subject to any valid, existing rights, the deposits of mineralized forest remains, together with enough lands to insure the protection thereof, situated in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona, these lands being more particularly located and described as follows: Sections one, two, eleven and twelve, and the east half each of sections three and ten, in township sixteen north, range twenty-three; Sections four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, and the west half each of sections three and ten, in township sixteen north, range twenty-four; Sections thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seventeen north, range twenty-three; Sections three to ten, inclusive, fifteen to twenty-two, inclusive, twenty-seven to thirty-three, inclusive, and the west half each of sections two, eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, in township seventeen north, range twenty-four, all east of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Reserved from set-  
tlement, etc.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the mineralized forest remains situated within this Monument reservation, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## A PROCLAMATION.

American National  
Red Cross.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 33, p. 599.

WHEREAS, the American National Red Cross having been incorporated by an act of Congress January 5, 1905, "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of \* \* \* the Treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864"; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable definitely to state the relations that shall exist between the American National Red Cross and the military departments of the government in the event of war:

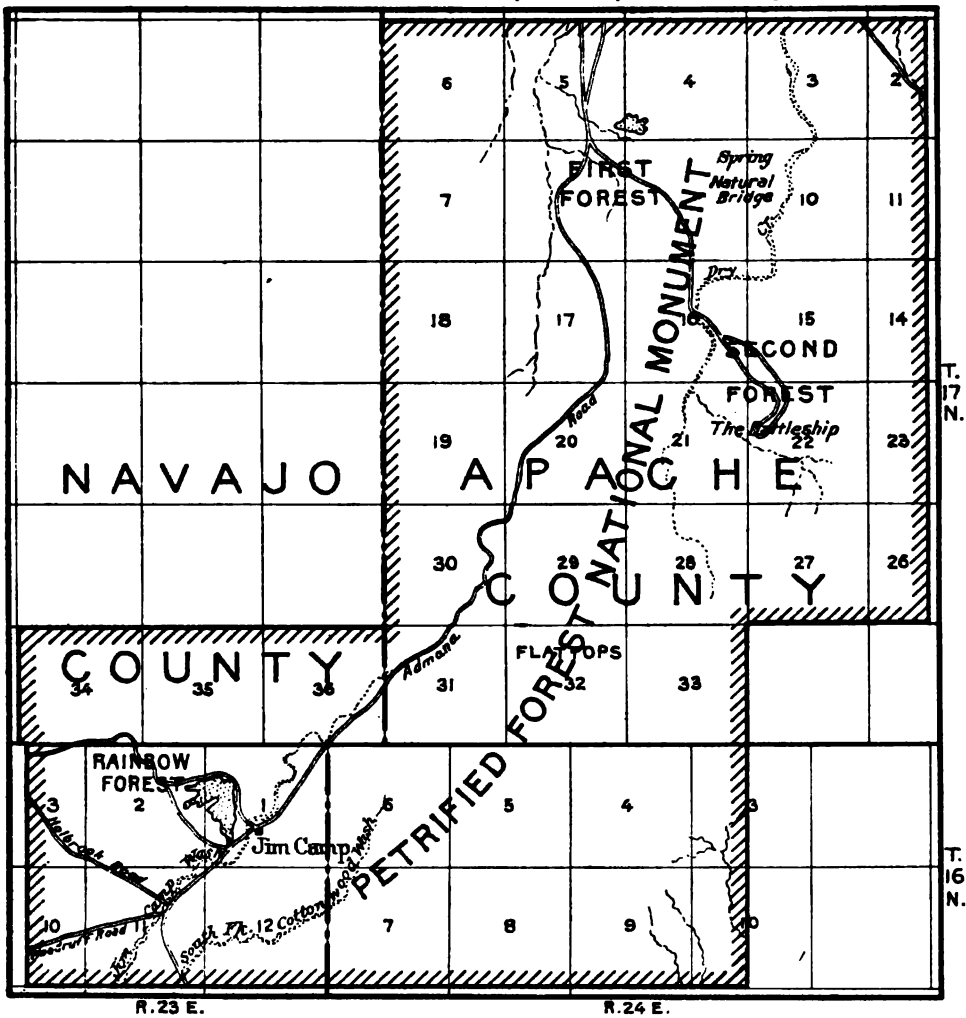
# PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT

*Embracing Secs 1, 2, 11, & 12 and E½ Secs 3 & 10, T. 16 N., R. 23 E.  
Secs 4 to 9 & W½ Secs 3 & 10, T. 16 N., R. 24 E. Secs 34, 35, 36, T. 17 N.,  
R. 23 E. Secs 3 to 10, 15 to 22, 27 to 33 & W½ Secs 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, T. 17  
N., R. 24 E. Gila and Salt River Meridian*

## ARIZONA

Containing 40.04 square miles

~~~~~ Reservation Boundary ——— County Boundary ☼ Collecting Grounds



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
Fred Dennett, Commissioner



NOW, THEREFORE, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare and proclaim—

Status declared.

1. That the American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society now authorized by this government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war.

Only society authorized.

2. That any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross.

Other societies may assist.

3. That to comply with the requirements of Article 10 of the International Red Cross Convention of 1906 (revision of the Treaty of Geneva), that part of the American National Red Cross rendering aid to the land and naval forces will constitute a part of the sanitary services thereof.

Aid to land and naval forces.  
Vol. 35, p. 1885.

4. That should it be desirable in time of war, or when war is imminent, for the War Department or the Navy Department to make use of the services of the American National Red Cross, the Secretary of such Department is authorized to communicate with the President of the Society, specifying the character of the services required, and designating the place or places where the personnel and material will be assembled.

Use of services in time of war.

5. That when any member of the American National Red Cross reports for duty with the land or naval forces of the United States, pursuant to a proper call, he will thereafter be subject to military laws and regulations as provided in Article 10 of the International Red Cross Convention of 1906, and will be provided with the necessary brassard and certificate of identity.

To be subject to military rules and regulations.  
Vol. 35, p. 1893.

6. That except in cases of great emergency, the personnel of the American National Red Cross will not be assigned to duty at the front, but will be confined to hospitals in the home country, at the base of operations, on hospital ships, and along lines of communication of the military and naval forces of the United States.

Assignment to duty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of August, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON

*Acting Secretary of State.*



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